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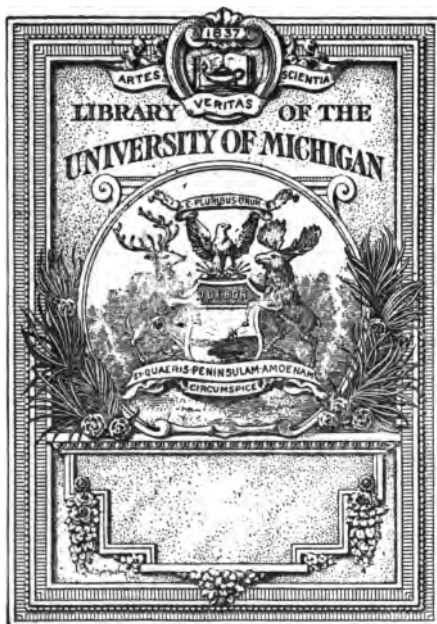
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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY

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GENERAL SOCIOLOGY
An Analytical Reference Syllabus

BY
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Head Professor of Political Science and Sociology

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
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PREFATORY NOTE.

In the preparation of this outline I am especially indebted to Professor Edward Alsworth Ross, who has generously placed at my disposal his notes and bibliography. The treatment of the "social processes" is developed according to the suggestion of the "Map of the Sociological Field," published in his *Foundations of Sociology*, p. 98.

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD.

Lincoln, August 5, 1907.



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GENERAL SOCIOLOGY.

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INTRODUCTION.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COURSE.

I. Scope of the Course.

1. General character of the study of sociology as distinguished from other sciences.
2. The course deals specially with the principles of pure sociology; but it includes a summary discussion of the principles of applied sociology.
3. While primarily aiming at a mastery of sociological science, the course will have a utilitarian or practical purpose: the application of science to the improvement of social life.

II. Plan of the Course; Method.

1. The Analytical reference syllabus: contains an outline of the lectures, with topical citation of the literature.
2. Assigned texts, with "written reviews"; use of notebook for readings on syllabus and for thesis.
3. Research work: each member of the class should select a subject for independent investigation. For an acceptable thesis one hour of credit is given, if the student registers for Course A1.
4. The "Reserve Section" in the Reading Room.

III. Select Literature Available for the Course (see the "Select Bibliography" at end of this pamphlet).

CHAPTER I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

SECTION I. DEFINITION AND PROVINCE OF SOCIOLOGY.

I. Definitions.

1. Comte: regards the "social science" as "social physics" (*Positive Philosophy*, I, 22); his "social dynamics" (see Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 223-24; *idem*, *Applied Sociology*, 8-9).
2. Spencer: the science of sociology has to give an account of all the phenomena that result from the combined action of social units (*Principles of Sociology*, I, 437. Cf. Ward, "Herbert Spencer's Sociology," in *Independent*, March 31, 1904).
3. Giddings: "An attempt to account for the origin, growth, structure, and activities of society by the operation of physical, vital, and psychical causes, working together in a process of evolution" (*Principles*, 8. Compare *ibid.*, 419); the "science of social elements and first principles" (*Principles*, 33).
4. Dealey and Ward: "The study of human association" (*Text Book*, 2).
5. Ward: Pure Sociology is a "treatment of the phenomena and laws of society as it is" (*Pure Sociology*, 4). The "science of society, or the science of social phenomena" (*Pop. Sc. Monthly*, June, 1902, p. 113); "simply a scientific inquiry into the actual conditions of society" (*Applied Sociology*, 3).
6. Small: "Sociology is the science of the social process" (*General Sociology*, 35. For his other definitions, see *ibid.*, 3, 23, 35; and *A. J. S.*, V, 506).
7. Stuckenberg: The "science of society" (*Sociology*, I, 1).
8. Tarde: The science of society, or of social phenomena (*Laws of Imitation*, 1, *passim*).
9. Sumner: "Science of the life of society" (*Collected Essays*, 77).

10. Cooley: The "science of personal intercourse in its primary and secondary aspects" (*Human Nature and the Social Order*, 101).
11. Ross: The "science of social phenomena" (see *Foundations*, 6, 91; *A. J. S.*, IX, 201 ff.).
 - a. Is so broad a definition necessary? Is description better than definition?
 - b. What are "social phenomena?"
12. Other definitions (for enumerations, see Ward, "Contemporary Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, VII; Small, *General Sociology*, 23-39; *idem*, "What is Sociology?" in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 468-77; *idem*, in *A. J. S.*, V, 506 ff.; Blackmar, *Elements of Sociology*, 12 ff.; Branford, "Origin and Use of the Word 'Sociology,'" in *A. J. S.*, IX, 145 ff.).

II. Preliminary View of the Conceptions and Systems of Sociology. The Subject Matter of Sociology is according to

1. Tarde: Imitation, opposition, adaptation (see Davis, *Gabriel Tarde* (1906); and Tarde, *Social Laws* (1897).
2. Gumplowicz, Novicow, Loria, Vaccaro: The struggle or conflict between classes, groups, races, societies (see Ross, *Foundations*, 272-90).
3. Ratzenhofer: Society as a process of adjustment by conflict and by co-operation between associated individuals (Small, *General Sociology*, 181-394).
4. Simmel: The "function of socialization"; or the "Modes or forms of association into groups: social morphology" (see his "Problem of Sociology," in *Annals*, 1895, VI, 412-23; and *idem*, "Persistence of Social Groups," in *A. J. S.*, III, 662 ff. Cf. Ross, *Foundations*, 4-5; Davis, *Gabriel Tarde*, 101-102).
5. Greef: "Contract" as distinguishing mark of society. A type of the "classifying" sociologists.
6. Kropotkin: "Mutual aid."
7. Durkheim: "Division of social labor"; "social constraint."
8. Giddings: "Consciousness of Kind" (*Principles*, 17 ff.; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 91 ff.; *idem*, *Descriptive and Historical Sociology*, 275 ff.).

9. Ward: "Human achievement" (*Pure Sociology*, 15-44; Dealey and Ward, 32-47. Compare the criticism of Ross, *Foundations*, 5.)
 - a. Emphasis of function, not structure: pragmatism.
 - b. Law of difference between organic and social evolution. "The environment transforms the animal, while man transforms the environment." Compare the law of difference between cosmic and organic evolution (Ward, in *Pop. Sc. Monthly*, XI, 672-82).
 - c. What is "material civilization"? "Matter is dynamic."
 - d. Definition and forms of achievement.
10. The earlier so-called "Organicists," among whom are Spencer, Schäffle, Lillienfeld, Roberty: Sociology is the science of the "social organism"; of "society regarded as a whole composed of definitely arranged parts" (Small, *General Sociology*, 67-179; Ross, *Foundations*, 1, 71 ff., 256 ff.).
 - a. Relative sterility of sociology based on biological and physical analogies (see Patten, "Failure of Biologic Sociology," in *Annals*, 1894, IV, 919-47; and compare Small, in *ibid.*, 1895, V, 740-46; Small and Vincent, *Introduction*, 87-96; Stuckenberg, I, 32; Ross, *Foundations*, 1 ff., 154-56, and Index at "organism"; Reid, "Biological Foundations of Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, XI, 532-54).
 - b. Is the theory of the "social organism" without scientific value? Is it adopted by Ward? (see the defence of the use of biological analogies by Small, *General Sociology*, 74 ff.; and compare Spencer, in *Westminster Review*, N. S., XVII (1860); Ratzenhofer, *Sociologische Erkenntniss*, 165; Blackmar, *Elements*, 16 ff.; Giddings, *Principles*, 8 ff., 399; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 29, 182 ff.; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 565; Wells, "Social Darwinism," in *A. S. S.*, I, 117 ff.).
 - c. What is a "society"? (Simmel, in *Annals*, VI, 422; Hayes, in *A. J. S.*, X, 625; Small, *General Sociology*, 405, 115 ff. (Spencer's view), 183 ff., 632 (Tarde's view); Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 565; Giddings, *Elements*, 6; Fairbanks, 2-3; Gumplowicz, *Grundriss*,

139 ff., or in the translation, 136 ff.; Giddings, *Inductive Sociology*, 6; Stuckenberg, I, 1 ff. (description); Cooley, 1 ff., 84, *passim*; Tarde, *Laws of Imitation*, chap. iii, 59-88; Spencer, *Principles of Sociology*, I, 447 ff.; Adams, in *A. J. S.*, X, 208-27).

d. Sociology must concern itself especially with man-to-man relations or associations (this point is best treated by Cooley, *Human Nature and the Social Order*; see particularly pp. 1-13, 79-101).

- 1) The social person is a "psychic fact"; a "group of sentiments attached to some symbol."
- 2) Society "in its immediate aspect is a relation among personal ideas."

III. Divisions of Sociology.

1. It is distinguished (by Ward) as:

- a. Pure sociology: theoretical; objective; seeks to establish the principles of the science.
- b. Applied sociology: practical; subjective; seeks to establish the principles according to which the sociological "arts" or activities may be organized (see Ward, *Pure Sociology*, chap. i; Dealey and Ward, chap. i; Henderson, "Scope of Social Technology," in *A. J. S.*, VI, 465).

2. When social mechanics or the social forces are emphasized, sociology is either:

- a. Social statics: embracing especially social structure or institutions; or
- b. Social dynamics (kinetics): embracing the phenomena of change, movement.

But these are really divisions of "social mechanics" (see Ward, "Static and Dynamic Sociology," in *Pol. Sc. Quarterly*, X (1895), 203 ff.; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 3-7, 169 ff.; Dealey and Ward, 159 ff.; especially Ross, *Foundations*, chap. viii; and the criticism of Giddings, *Principles*, 57 ff. Cf. also Blackmar, *Elements*, 21-2; Small and Vincent, 66 ff.; Giddings, *Theory of Sociology*, 18; Stuckenberg, I, 42-47; Fairbanks, 34 ff.).

REFERENCES.

Ross, *Foundations*, chap. i, 3 ff.; Dealey and Ward, chap. i; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, chaps. i, ii, iii, 3-44; Giddings, *Principles*, chaps. i, ii, 3-51; *idem*, "Concepts and Methods of Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 161 ff.;

idem, in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 800-812; especially *idem*, *Descriptive and Historical Sociology*, 4-64; Blackmar, *Elements*, chap. i, 3-38; Fairbanks, *Introduction to Sociology*, 1-17; Small, *General Sociology*, 3-35, 65 ff.; *idem*, "Subject Matter of Sociology," in *ibid.*, X, 281 ff.; *idem*, "Scope of Sociology," nine articles in *A. J. S.*, Jan., 1900-July, 1904; Stuckenberg, *Sociology*, I, 1-33; Greef, *Introduction*, I, 1-30; Hayes, "Sociological Construction Lines," in *A. J. S.*, X, 623 ff., 750 ff., XI, 26 ff., 623 ff., XII, 45 ff.; Simmel, "The Problem of Sociology," in *Annals*, VI, 412-23; and the references in the outline above.

For further discussion of various systems and conceptions of Sociology, see Barth, *Die Philosophie der Geschichte als Sociologie* (1897), Part I; Ward, "Contemporary Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, VII, 475-500, 629-58, 749-62, analyzing twelve systems; and the lively discussion of Vincent, "Varieties of Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, XII, 1-10; Simmel, "The Sociology of Conflict," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 490 ff., 672 ff., 793 ff.; Lloyd, "The Organic Theory of Society," in *A. J. S.*, VI, 577 ff.; Allin, "The Basis of Sociality," in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 75 ff. (a defence of Spencer's organic concept); Ratzenhofer, *Sociologische Erkenntniss*, 1-2; especially Carver, *Sociology and Social Progress*, Part I, 15 ff.

SECTION II. PLACE OF SOCIOLOGY IN THE SO-CALLED HIERARCHY OF THE SCIENCES.

I. What is a Science?

1. "Methodized Knowledge" relating to the laws of phenomena.
2. Therefore it is the domain of forces (see Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 46).
3. It rests on "faith" in the universality of causation (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 6; White, in *Pop. Sc. Monthly*, II, 736-39; Starcke, in *Rev. International de Sociologie*, January 1898, p. 17).
4. Does not consist in the "discovery of facts" (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 6).
5. May be either "pure" or "applied": definitions?

II. Classification and Filiation of the Sciences (Comte, *Positive Philosophy*, II, 15-27, 295 ff., *passim*; Spencer, in *Essays: Scientific and Political*, II, 78 ff.; *idem*, *Recent Discussions*, 66-70; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 65-96; *idem*, *Dynamic Sociology*, I, chaps. i, ii, especially 143-49, on Comte and Spencer; *idem*, in *Science*, February 21, 1896; Dealey and Ward, 7-15; Giddings, *Principles of Sociology*, 45-51; Greef, *Introduction*, 5; *idem*, *Lois Sociologiques*, 1-35; Limanowski, "La Classification des Sciences et la Sociologie," in *Rev. Int. de Sociologie*, July, 1894; Carver, 15-64).

1. The logical or synoptical classification of Herbert Spencer; Ward's criticism.
2. Auguste Comte's "hierarchy" of the sciences, being a genetic (tocological) or serial classification. Place of psychology (cerebral or transcendental biology) in his scheme? Of mathematics? (Comte, I, 26-27, 28 ff.; Ward, *Applied Sociology*, 304-307, 310-11, 104; *idem*, *Outlines of Sociology*, 122 ff.; *idem*, in *A. J. S.*, I, 742 ff., VII, 634-35; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 90).
- a. Implies filiation, not strict hierarchical subordination: the phenomena which these sciences present "diminish in generality and increase in complexity" in the ascending scale.
- b. Implies that in their evolution each higher science is the product or creation of the preceding (see III, below).

III. Scientific Results of Filiation (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, chap. v; Dealey and Ward, chap. ii).

1. Illustrated by the analogy of sympodial development in Botany: Social evolution is sympodial.
 - a. Definition of "specialization."
 - b. Definition of "evolution."
2. Creative synthesis.
 - a. Chemical synthesis.
 - b. Art ideals: art aims at the improvement of imperfect nature; creative imagination; scientific imagination; relation to imitation.
 - c. Social ideals:
 - 1) Why the artist is apt to be a reformer?
 - 2) The poetic idea: it is "a homogeneous undifferentiated truth"; poesy and prophecy.
 - d. Poesis: a form of creative synthesis.
 - 1) Aesthetic creation: aims at the ideal; how differs from "telesis."
 - 2) Inventive creation: aims at the useful; value of scientific imagination.
 - e. Genesis: the creative synthesis of nature.
 - 1) Acts without an ideal; "organic" generation.
 - 2) Dependence of the higher upon the lower sciences (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 90-91).
 - 3) Social consciousness or collective mind a product of "spontaneous creative synthesis."

4. The hierarchy of the synthetic creations of nature (see table in Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 94; Dealey and Ward, 57).
5. Sociology the highest of the sciences.
 - a. Depends on the physical sciences.
 - b. Danger of relying upon analogies of the physical and other sciences; the "social organism" theory discredited (see the criticism of Ross, *Foundations*, 41-70; also Section I of the syllabus).
 - c. Has the characteristics of a science.
 - 1) The domain of forces and laws (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 46).
 - 2) A well differentiated subject matter.
 - 3) How a science advances (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, chap. ii).

SECTION III. THE RELATION OF SOCIOLOGY TO THE OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES.

- I. Enumeration of the Social Sciences (see a list in Blackmar, *Elements*, 29-30; and compare Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VII, 634-35).
- II. Relation to History (Ross, *Foundations*, 81-84, 180-81; Small, *General Sociology*, 11-18, 44-62; Tarde, *Laws of Imitation*, 8-9, chap. iv, 89-139; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 55-58, 62; *idem*, *Applied Sociology*, 40, 82, 234, 311-12; Dealey and Ward, 13-14, 28-29; Giddings, *Principles*, 28, 54 ff., 66, 71, 302 ff.; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 8; Wells, in *Am. Sociological Society, Publications*, I, 118).
 1. The philosophy of history is not sociology (so according to Barth, *Die Philosophie der Geschichte als Sociologie*); but sociology is pointing the way to a sounder philosophy of history; various conceptions of history (see Barth as cited; and the summary by Small, 44-62. Cf. Vincent, in *A. J. S.*, XII, 4 ff.).
 2. By broadening its province and deepening its meaning, history is drawing nearer to sociology.
 - a. To a greater and greater extent the two sciences deal with homogeneous materials.
 - b. The extreme modern conception of history is that of Lamprecht (see his paper in *Congress or Arts*

and *Science*, II, 111-124; *idem*, *What Is History?* (1905); and Dow, in *American Historical Review*, III, 431 ff.).

- 1) Lamprecht's phases of evolution.
- 2) His definition: "History is primarily a socio-psychological science."
- 3) The other so-called "social sciences" are also "mental sciences," with history as a "universal foundation."

c. Is history concerned merely with facts or isolated events; or is it governed by "laws"? (see the criticism by Ross, *Foundations*, 81-84, 180-181; and those of Ward, Small, and Tarde, above cited).

III. Relation to Economics (Ross, *Foundations*, 25-27, 29-40; Giddings, *Principles*, 45, 50, 51, 67 ff.; *idem*, "Relation of Sociology to Economics," in *Am. Ec. Ass., Publications*, X, No. 3; Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VII, 493 ff.; Giddings, "The Economic Ages," in *Pol. Sc. Quart.*, XVI, 193-221; *idem*, "The Economic Significance of Culture," in *Pol. Sc. Quart.*, XVIII, 449-61; Small, *General Sociology*, 18-22; *idem*, "Relation Between Sociology and the Other Social Sciences," in *A. J. S.*, XII, 23 ff.; "A Rejoinder," by Hoxie, in *A. J. S.*, XII, 739 ff.; answered by Small, "Are the Social Sciences Answerable to Common Principles of Method"? in *A. J. S.*, XIII, 1-19).

1. The most independent and well-defined of the social sciences.

a. Rests especially on three natural desires or traits:

- 1) Desire for wealth: involving hunger, want, love of bodily ease (Ross, *op. cit.*, 25 ff.).
- 2) Aversion to labor.
- 3) Reluctance to postpone present enjoyment.

b. The economics of consumption of wealth is closely allied to sociology.

2. Examples of sociological problems arising in economics (see Ross, "Sociological Frontiers of Economics," in *Foundations*, 29-40).

IV. Relation to Political Science (Ross, 19-22; Garner, in *A. J. S.*, XII, 344 ff.).

1. Political science is concerned especially with the state, the chief "purposive organization" of the "social

constitution" (Compare Giddings, *Principles*, 174 ff.; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 206 ff., 549 ff.; Dealey and Ward, 292 ff., and Index at "State"; Spencer, *Principles*, I, 437-43).

a. As an art or "normative" science (Ross, 20).

b. As a science of the phenomena of government: very closely related to sociology; social regulation.

2. Chief social forces revealed in the evolution of government.

V. Relation to Comparative Jurisprudence.

1. Law as a part of the social regulative system.

2. Social forces involved: genesis of legal ideas; historical jurisprudence.

VI. Relation to Ethics (Ross, 17-19; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 418 ff., Index; *idem*, *Psychic Factors*, 102 ff.; *idem*, *Applied Sociology*, 317-18, 326, 84, 287; Small, *General Sociology*, 653 ff.).

1. Failure of the old ethics.

2. Ethics is in fact a part of sociology; significance of "social ethics."

VII. Fundamental Relation to Psychology (Thomas, "Province of Social Psychology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 445 ff.; Ross, "Present Problems of Social Psychology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 456 ff.; the same two papers in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 860 ff.; Ward, *Psychic Factors*).

VIII. Relation to Other Sciences: Comparative Religion, Aesthetics, noetics, ethnology, anthropology, genetics, eugenics, etc.

IX. Generalization as to the Place and Rank of Sociology Among the Social Sciences (see tables in Giddings, *Principles*, 49; Blackmar, 29, 31).

1. Sociology is emerging as a distinct science with its own proper field of research; but the social sciences are interdependent.

2. Sociology is not an inclusive science, embracing the other social sciences as mere branches or divisions (contrary to Spencer).

3. Sociology is the highest of the social sciences, the master science; and, as the science of social phenomena, of social elements, principles, and laws, it is the "in-

clusive social science" (compare Ross, *Foundations*, chap. i; Giddings, *Principles*, 27 ff., 33 ff.; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 90-91, 67-69; Dealey and Ward, 54).

X. Suggested Practical Rule of Specialization: No Fixed Limits need be set as to the degree in which the overlapping of the departmental areas of the social sciences is permissible.

1. Perhaps such overlapping should be in direct ratio to the intensiveness of the particular study or investigation.
2. Perhaps, as a working guide it may be said that the *results* (laws, generalizations, truths) obtained in each science are available in all; while the *processes* are not; though even in the latter respect a fixed limit would often prove a hindrance to the free handling of materials.

REFERENCES.

Ross, *Foundations*, 8-40, 81-84, 180-81; Giddings, *Principles*, 21-51; *idem*, "Relation of Sociology to Other Scientific Studies," in *Journal of Social Science*, Nov., 1894; *idem*, "Sociology and the Abstract Sciences," in *Annals*, V (1895), 746-53; *idem*, "Relation of Sociology to Economics," in American Economic Association, *Publications*, X, No. 3; *idem*, in *ibid.*, III, No. 1; *idem*, in *Annals*, I, No. 1; Small, *General Sociology*, 44-62; Hadley, "Relation Between Economics and Politics," in Am. Ec. Asso., *Economic Studies*, IV, No. 1; Howerth, "Present Condition of Sociology in the U. S.," in *Annals*, V, 260-69; Patten, "Relation of Economics to Sociology," in *Annals*, V, 577-83; same, in Am. Ec. Asso., *Publications*, X, No. 3; *idem*, *Relation of Sociology to Psychology*; Stuckenberg, *Sociology*, I, 34-42; Worms, "La Sociologie et l'Economie Politique," in *Revue Int. de Sociologie*, II, No. 6; *idem*, "La Sociologie et le Droit," in *ibid.*, III, No. 1; *idem*, "Classification des Sciences Sociales," in *ibid.*, I, 437 ff.; Powers, "Terminology and the Sociological Conference," in *Annals*, V, 705 ff.; Ward, "Place of Sociology Among the Sciences," in *A. J. S.*, I, 16-27; Fairbanks, 11-17; Small, "Relation Between Sociology and Other Sciences," in *A. J. S.*, XII, 11-31; *idem*, *General Sociology*, 44-62; Höfding, "Relation Between Sociology and Ethics," in *A. J. S.*, X, 672 ff.; Small, *Significance of Sociology for Ethics* (1902); Greef, *Introduction*, I, chap. vii; Comte, *Positive Philosophy*, II, 93 ff.; Carver, *Sociology and Social Progress*, 65-87.

SECTION IV. THE METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY.

- I. "The Basis of Method is Logic, and the Basis of Logic is the Sufficient Reason or Law of Causation" (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 45. Cf. Giddings, *Principles*, 52-53; Mill, *System of Logic*, Book VI).

1. The purpose of method is clearness; it is the principle of style (Ward, 45-6. See Spencer's essay on "Style"); should be the basis of the educational curriculum.
 2. The need of right method increases directly with the complexity of a science. Sociology is the most complex of the sciences; if its results are less certain than those of the physical or mathematical sciences, they are more important. Comparison with biology and psychology.
 3. "In the complex sciences the quality of exactness is only perceptible in their higher generalizations" (Ward, 48). Should the sociologist have an opinion on current questions?
- II. The Distinctive Method of Sociology is Generalization: The Grouping of Phenomena and Using the Groups as Units (Ward, 49 ff.).
1. Relativity of magnitude; the illusive effect of the "near."
 2. The effect of distance, or its equivalent, is "intensive"; that of proximity is "extensive."
 3. The mind's power of generalization depends upon inherent capacity and equipment (knowledge); illustrations; "ethnographic parallels"; governments; law universal in social phenomena, even those regarded as extraordinary (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 53-54).
 4. Law in history; historical determinism (Ward, 56 ff.); the problem of "free will" and causation (Ward, 57; Gumplowicz, "Actions ou Phénomènes," in *Revue des Revues*, Nov. 15, 1895).
 - a. Mesology: influences of environment.
 - b. The law of parsimony: "greatest gain for least effort."
- III. All Scientific Methods Needful in Social Science: Deduction, Induction, Indirect Deduction ("Generalization Interpreted by Deduction"; see Giddings, 53 ff.).
1. Criticism of the use of terms "static" and "dynamic" (Giddings, 57 ff.; Ward, "Static and Dynamic Sociology," in *Pol. Sc. Quart.*, X, No. 2).
 2. Proper and improper classification (Giddings, 60 ff.); examples: misuse of biological analogies.

3. May errors of classification be avoided by attention to "differentiation"? (Giddings, 63 ff.).
4. Use of "empirical generalizations" (Giddings, 64 ff.).
5. Use of "psychological synthesis" (Giddings, 65-69).

REFERENCES.

Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 45-62, 161-63 (law of parsimony); *idem*, *Dynamic Sociology*, II, Index at "Generality," "Generalization," "Observation," "Scientific Method," "Synthesis"; Dealey and Ward, 24-31; Giddings, *Principles*, 52-69; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 11-27, *passim*; *idem*, "Exact Methods in Sociology," in *Pop. Sci. Month.*, Dec., 1899; *idem*, "Concepts and Methods of Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 161-76; Durkheim, *Les Regles de la Méthode Sociologique*, 1 ff.; Greef, *Lois Sociologiques*, 50 ff.; Blackmar, *Elements*, 39-47; Fairbanks, *Introduction*, 21 ff.; Stuckenberg, I, 47, II, 300-307, and the references there given; Menger, *Untersuchungen über die Methode der Socialwissenschaften* (1883); Simmel, *Die Probleme der Geschichtsphilosophie*; Bernheim, *Lehrbuch der historischen Methode*, 2d ed., 88 ff.; Zenker, *Natürliche Entwicklungsgeschichte der Gesellschaft*; Reichesberg, *Die Statistik und die Gesellschaftswissenschaft*; Patten, "Failure of Biologic Sociology," in *Annals*, IV, 919 ff.; *idem*, *Relation of Sociology to Psychology*; Comte, *Positive Philosophy*, II, 57 ff., *passim*; Huxley, in *Nineteenth Century*, Feb., 1887 (on process of generalization); Caldwell, "Philosophy and the Newer Sociology," in *Contemp. Rev.*, Sept., 1898; Bosanquet, "Relation of Sociology to Philosophy," in *Mind*, Jan., 1898; Baldwin, "Present Position of Sociology," in *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, Oct., 1899; Branford, "Origin and Use of the Word 'Sociology,'" in *A. J. S.*, IX, 145; Small, "Methodology of the Social Problem," in *A. J. S.*, IV, 113-44, 235-56, 380-94; *idem*, *General Sociology*, 90-95; Ratzenhofer, *Sociologische Erkenntniss*, 7-13.

SECTION V. THE "UNIT OF INVESTIGATION IN SOCIOLOGY"; VARIOUS CONCEPTIONS.

I. The "Social Aggregate" or an Entire "Society" Considered as One Organism.

1. Comparative sterility of the "panoramic" method; of generalizing from supposed vast similarities or contrasts.
2. Effect of the "widening of the ethnological horizon": there are many "societies," each with its own "cycles" of evolution, its own experiences; value of the explorations of Spencer, Letourneau, and the German investigators.
3. Social phenomena do not repeat themselves *en masse* (Tarde, *Social Laws*, 25).
4. Advantage of choosing small rather than large units (Ross, *Foundations*, 73-85).

a. Similarities or parallels.

- 1) Improper: nations, epochs, civilizations, revolutions, etc.
- 2) Proper: crowd, clan, secret society, minute customs, tendencies, relations, processes, or changes, etc.

b. Contrasts:

- 1) Improper: Pre-Christian and Post-Christian, Jew and Gentile, Oriental and Occidental, Ancient and Western (Kidd), etc.
- 2) Proper: conflict and compromise, competition and combination, and other contrasts revealed in Ross's "Map."

c. Causes (Ross, 78-85).

- 1) Proper.
- 2) Improper.

II. The "Socius": "Society Exists Whenever an Individual Has a Companion or Associate": Hence the Socius is the Unit of Society or Social Group (Giddings, *Inductive Sociology*, 9; *idem*, *Elements*, 9-11. Cf. Cooley, *Human Nature*; and Bentley, in *Annals*, V, 915 ff.).

1. Man as the concrete unit of investigation is too large; he is not all the product of association (cf. Ross, *Foundations*, 85-86).
2. This conception is inconsistent with the character of "personality" (see Cooley).

III. Social Forces, Not Socii as Individuals: Society is a Synthesis or Combination of Social Forces (Stuckenberg, I, chaps. iv, v). This view not logical.

IV. The Social Organ or Functional Group: Not the Unit; for there are Other Kinds of Groupings.

V. The Group: Not the Exclusive Unit; for there are also Relations constituting Social Bonds.

VI. Relations: Not the Exclusive Unit; for these are Objective, and there are Subjective Facts (Ross, 87-8).

VII. Institutions.

1. Not the exclusive unit; for there are temporary and illicit groupings and formations of social significance.
2. Not the unit: for an institution is a grouping, relation, or mode of action sanctioned by society, and there are actual elements of structure not so recog-

nized; and the lower human or sub-human (animal) sociology is neglected.

VIII. Social Imperatives, Being Socially Sanctioned Actions or Beliefs: Not the Exclusive Unit; for there are also

IX. Uniformities or Planes not binding on the Individual.

1. Tendency to become coercive.

2. Durkheim's use of "institution" not warranted.

a. Includes too much.

b. Excludes phenomena of crowds or "social currents."

X. Social Processes, the Primordial Fact Lying Back of the five Product-Units (Groups, Relations, Institutions, Imperatives, Uniformities).

1. The most important part of sociological study, involving an understanding of the vital elements of "social forces" and "social psychology."

a. Why process hitherto neglected in favor of a study of products.

b. How this neglect has caused living process to be mistaken for institutional survival (Ross, 92-3).

c. Mistaken tendency to account for social life from a single process; whereas there are many processes.

2. Sequence and interaction of the social processes (Ross, 95-99).

a. Carefully explain Ross's "Map of the Sociological Field" (p. 98).

b. Compare this "map" with other analyses of the province of sociology (examine the table of contents of Giddings's *Principles*, Ward's *Pure Sociology* (slightly modified in form in Dealey and Ward's *Text Book*), Spencer's *Principles*, Schäffle's *Bau und Leben* (Small, 158-66), and Greef's *Introduction*, I, 158 ff., 214; Small, 235). Compare the schemes of Tarde, Ratzenhofer (partly in Small, 284-86), and Gumpłowicz.

REFERENCES.

Ross, *Foundations*, 71-95; *idem*, in *A. J. S.*, IX, 188-207; Giddings, *Inductive Sociology*, 9; *idem*, *Elements*, 9-11; Bentley, "Units of Investigation in the Social Sciences," in *Annals*, V, 915-41; Small, *General Sociology*, 3 ff., 404-405, *passim* (social process the province of sociology is his thesis); Hayes, in *A. J. S.*, X, 625 ff., 750 ff.; Adams, "The Nature of Social Unity," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 208-27; Simmel, in *Annals*, VI, 417, 422, *passim*; Stuckenbergh, I, chaps. iv, v, *passim*.

CHAPTER II.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY: THE SOCIAL POPULATION.

SECTION VI. SIZE, DENSITY, AND CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION.

I. Preliminary Principles and Generalization (Seligman, *Principles*, 48-49; Giddings, *Principles*, 79-82; *idem*, *Descriptive and Hist. Sociology*, 72 ff., 91-92, 96-103; Kropotkin, "Mutual Aid Among Animals," in *Nineteenth Century*, XXVIII, 702).

1. The study of population is partly economic, but mainly biological and sociological (*cf.* Ross, *Foundations*, 29 ff.).

2. Significance of aggregation.

a. Is man naturally a social being? (*Cf.* Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 555-57; and Giddings, 79.)

b. Aggregations or groups among animals, savages, and barbarians (Howard, *Matrimonial Institutions*, I, 94 ff., animal sociology).

c. Rare examples of isolation (Lumholtz, "Cave Dwellers of the Sierra Madre," in *Memoirs of the International Congress of Anthropology*, 1894; Seeböhm, *Tribal System in Wales*, 46-47); isolation of families and individuals in the U. S., the result of transient conditions.

II. Influences Determining the Place and Extent of Aggregation for Animals and Men.

1. Environment (Giddings, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 91 ff.).

a. Drainage, altitude, temperature, humidity, soil, exposure.

b. Food supply (Espinass, *Sociétés Animales*, 461. *passim*; Kropotkin, *op. cit.*, 700-706; Abbott, *Naturalist's Wanderings*; Giddings, 82 ff.; Taylor, *Anthropology*, 207; Grey, *Northwest and Western Australia*, II, 276-78).

c. Examples of natural habitats: homes of the American aborigines; valleys of the Mississippi, Ganges,

Euphrates, Nile, Yellow River, Po, Rhine; arid regions; aggregations in U. S. east of 100th meridian, 1790-1890 (Giddings, 86-87).

2. Artificial conditions: man transforms the environment.

- a. Aggregation favors further aggregation.
- b. Creation of the secondary means of subsistence.
- c. Relative density of population in the hunting, pastoral, agricultural, and industrial stages (Seligman, 49; Roberts, *Anth. Coal Communities*, 11-12): example, New England Indians in Colonial period.
- d. Sentiment may sustain a city: examples, Mecca, Jerusalem, Athens (Hogarth, *Nearer East*, 274).

III. Resulting Size and Density of Population.

- 1. Probable population of the globe; of the United States; and of the principal countries, at successive periods (for Russia, see Milioukov, *Essais*, chap. ii. Compare Hogarth, *Nearer East*, 146-67).
- 2. Density of population (Giddings, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 73).
 - a. When industry is well developed density depends on wealth or the means of procuring food rather than on domestic or local food production: examples of France and England (Seligman, 49-50).
 - b. Relative present density in different countries (for Russia, see Milionkov, chap. ii, and the chart at the end of the vol. Compare Hogarth, 146-67).
 - c. Relative density in different states of the Union (see map and diagram in Twelfth Census, vol. on "Population"; and in Seligman, 50-52).

IV. Concentration (Agglomeration) or Distribution of Population between City and Country.

- 1. Size, character, and the influences determining the location or founding, of
 - a. Babylon, Nineveh, Egbatana, Jerusalem, Tyre, and other great cities of ancient Asia.
 - b. Athens and other Hellenic cities.
 - c. Rome and the Italian towns.
 - d. Mediaeval cities (for these and the preceding groups, see Karl Bücher, in *Die Grossstadt*, 3-31).

- 1) Small size of German cities.
- 2) Small size of English cities.
2. Modern cities (Bücher, in *Die Grossstadt*, 3-31; and Weber, *Growth of Cities*, chap. iii. See section VIII, below).
 - a. The great city is a modern phenomenon; its vast sociological significance.
 - b. Influences determining the origin, character, and expansion; the "industrial revolution"; system of transportation; location; names.
 - c. Present state of the urbanization of population in the United States and other countries: percentages at different dates (Seligman, 51-52; Weber, 1-142).

REFERENCES.

By preference, read Seligman, *Principles of Economics*, 48-53; Giddings, *Principles of Sociology*, 79 ff.; *idem*, *Descriptive and Historical Sociology*, as cited; and Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Sociology*, 341 ff. For further study, consult *Twelfth Census*, volumes on "Population"; also *Abstract of the Twelfth Census*; Weber, *Growth of Cities*, especially 1-228; Karl Bücher, in "*Die Grossstadt*," 3-31; Allendorf, *Der Zuzug in die Städte*; Hogarth, *The Nearer East*, 264, 146-67; Milloukov, *Essais*, 238-40, 47-65; Seeck, *Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt*, I, 364, 368, 385 (cityward flow); Wells, *Anticipations*, 39 ff.; Howe, *The City the Hope of Democracy*; Wright, *Practical Sociology*, 21-63; U. S. Industrial Commission, *Report* (1903), XIX, 1-13; Tenement House Department of N. Y. City, *First Report* (2 vols., 1904); University of Pa., *Translations and Reprints*, II, No. 1, 38-39 (Population of English Mediaeval towns); Levasseur, *La Population Francaise* (1891). For a bibliography of urban population, see Brooks, in *Municipal Affairs*, V, 227-30; and compare the discussion of authorities in Weber, *op. cit.*, 476 ff., and the footnotes.

See the Special Card Catalogue of the Department of Political Science and Sociology on "Population."

SECTION VII. COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION.

I. Distribution (see Special Card Catalogue on "Population").

1. As to sex (see Westermarck, *Human Marriage*, 460-83, and chaps. xx, xxi, xxii; Wake, *Marriage and Kinship*, 223 ff.; Howard, *Mat. Inst.*, I, 132-41; Bailey, 67-94).
 - a. Relative numbers of the sexes:
 - 1) In older and less civilized countries, often an excess of males; causes of polyandry.

- 2) In Europe, about 1,064 females to 1,000 males; but the birth-rate of males exceeds that of females: why greater mortality?
 - 3) In America, 51.2 per cent. males; 48.8 per cent. females; but in Massachusetts, 51.3 per cent. females; in Wyoming, 37.1 per cent. females.
 - b. Economic and social significance of the numerical disparity of the sexes?
 - c. Influences predetermining the sex of offspring (Howard, *Matrimonial Institutions*, I, 138-41).
 2. As to age (see diagram in Seligman, 54; and Levasseur, *Population*, II, 257-60).
 - a. In the United States (1900): 26 millions, male and female, between 5 and 20 or of school age, 21 millions, male, of voting age (over 21); and 16 millions, male, of militia age (18 to 44).
 - b. Social and economic significance of age-classes: child-labor; public education; pensions, etc.
 - c. Effect of immigration and emigration; of industrial conditions (see table in Seligman, 55).
 3. As to occupation.
 - a. Age limits of productive classes about 15 to 65.
 - b. Classification of U. S. population by occupations: great increase of industrial classes (Seligman, 56. Cf. *U. S. Census*, "Population").
 4. Other forms of distribution or classification (see Sec. IX, below).
- II. Demotic Composition: National and Racial Distribution (Giddings, *Principles*, 96 ff.; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 104-23).
1. Causes and processes of race-intermixture; definition of "demotic."
 - a. Intermarriages of aliens; wife-stealing; modern husband-purchase.
 - b. Inter-clan unions: exogamy.
 - c. Conquest with incorporation or assimilation.
 - d. Immigration and migration: the chief cause in modern communities.
 2. Intermixture of race-elements in American population.
 - a. In whole country: relative number of foreign-born;

- the percentage of native-born almost stationary, being 13.2 in 1860, and 13.7 in 1900 (Seligman, 60; Giddings, *Principles*, 98-99).
- b. In the various states: example of Utah.
 - c. In the great cities: examples of New York and Chicago (Longstaff, *Studies in Statistics*, 174; "Hull House Maps and Papers"; Giddings, 99).
 - d. In particular industrial regions: coal fields (Roberts, *Anthracite Coal Communities*, 3-27, *passim*).
- 1) The 26 peoples; characteristics, physical, moral, mental.
 - 2) Social problems presented: race-pride; social "capilarity"; degeneration.
 - 3) Problem of assimilation: alleged operation of Malthusian law (Roberts, 17).
- 3. Intermixture of race-elements in other populations (Giddings, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 112 ff.).
 - 4. Value of race-amalgamation.
 - a. Is the quality improved by human "cross-fertilization"? Law of "similarity" (see Westermarck, chaps. xiii, xv; Howard, I, 130-31).
 - b. Effect of amalgamation on the American people: will the ultimate type of American man be found in the Central West?
 - c. Immigration and the problem of a lower standard of living: significance of Chinese exclusion; of other restrictions on immigration.

REFERENCES.

Seligman, *Principles of Economics*, 53-55; Giddings, *Principles of Sociology*, 96 ff.; *idem*, *Descriptive and Hist. Sociology*, 104-23; Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Sociology*, 36 ff.; Wright, *Practical Sociology*, 33 ff., 65 ff., 151 ff.; Levasseur, *Population*, II, 257 ff.; U. S. *Eleventh and Twelfth Censuses*, "Population"; also *Abstract of Twelfth Census*; Roberts, *Anthracite Coal Communities*, chaps. i, ii, *passim*; Mahr (G. von), in *Die Grossstadt*, 73-146 (important tables for Germany); Gulick, *Evolution of the Japanese*, 160-61 (child labor), *passim*; Weber, *Growth of Cities*, chaps. vii, viii, 368 ff.; the works of Wake, Westermarck, and Howard as above cited; and Bailey, *Modern Social Conditions*, 67 ff.

SECTION VIII. THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

I. The Genetic Increase of Population.

1. The marriage rate (Mayo-Smith, 93 ff.; Seligman, 55-56; Howard, III, 213 ff., 242 ff.; Weber, 319-30; Bailey, 136-212, 347 ff.).
 - a. The present rate in the United States; in other countries.
 - b. Proportion of single persons (Seligman, 56).
 - 1) In the country.
 - 2) In the city.
 - c. Movement of the marriage rate.
 - 1) It is falling both in Europe and America: causes and significance?
 - 2) In America and England, for both adult and total population the rate is higher in the city than in the country; but in the United States the cities have a smaller proportion of the married. Why? (See Weber, 319-30.)
 - 3) In general, the marriage age is rising (Weber, 326 ff.).
 - 4) The marriage rate falls in hard times and rises on the recurrence of prosperity.
 - 5) The rate rises with improvement in conditions favoring the employment of women.
 - 6) Influence of migration on the rate (Weber, 328-9).
2. The birth-rate or fecundity; definition of "crude" and "refined" rates (Mayo-Smith, 65 ff.; Bailey, 95 ff.).
 - a. The actual rate.
 - 1) In the United States, about 35.
 - 2) In other countries, varies from 22 in France to 50 in Russia and India.
 - b. Movement of the rate.
 - 1) Causes of variation: race, economic conditions, occupation, prudential reasons, psychic causes; Fetter's law (*Bevölkerungslehre*); Hadley, *Economics*, 48-49; Weber, 337-38).
 - 2) The rate is falling rapidly in the eastern states; among native-born as compared with foreign-born? in manufacturing districts as compared with agricultural and commercial?

- 3) Almost universally the "crude" rate is higher in the city than in the country; but not always the "refined" rate. Rule in Prussia? In Saxony? In Massachusetts?
- 4) In the United States, families are larger in the city than in the country; while in France the reverse is true; but there seems to be no direct connection between agglomeration and fecundity (Weber, 328-38).
- 5) Families are larger among the poorer and less intelligent classes; the birth-rate diminishes as civilization advances; relation to "density" (Seligman, 57; Weber, 338 ff.; Brownell, "Significance of a Decreasing Birth-Rate," in *Annals*, V, 48-89, and many authorities there cited): Reasons? The problem of "race-suicide"?
- 6) In mining and manufacturing populations the birth-rate is relatively higher than in agricultural and commercial populations (Wappäus, II, 481; Newsholme, *Vital Statistics*, 57; Weber, 321, 341-42, and his Table CXLVI).
- 7) Effect of cityward migration on the rate (Weber, 342-3).
- 8) Proportion of illegitimate births: in the country as compared with the city (Weber, 404-406, 294-95, 332-33, 335-36, 362-63; Seligman, 55-56; Levasseur, II, 34, 206, 400-401).
3. The death-rate: mortality; importance of the refined rate (Mayo-Smith, 128 ff.; Bailey, 213 ff.).
 - a. The actual rate.
 - 1) In modern communities 17-21 per 1,000.
 - 2) In the U. S. (1900) 17 per 1,000.
 - 3) Rate in various states and cities.
 - b. Movement of the rate (Weber, 343-67; "Vital Statistics in New England" (1892), 57; Seligman, 57).
 - 1) Causes: season, age, sex, race, sanitary condition.
 - 2) The rate is slightly greater for males.
 - 3) The average urban rate is larger than the rural; great decrease of the urban rate in recent times (Seligman, 59; Weber, 355-58).

- 4) Selected cities show a rate lower than the rural (Weber, 444).
- 5) Expectancy of life in city and country (Weber, 346-7).
- c. Vast sociological significance of the death-rate; waste of child-life and waste of human life in general is the real "race-suicide" (see Spargo, *Bitter Cry of the Children*).
- 1) Sanitation and housing; milk inspection; open spaces and recreation (Weber, 349 ff.).
- 2) Pure food and water; temperance.
- 3) Scientific treatment of disease; evil of patent medicines.
- 4) Ravages of war compared with those of bad sanitation.
- d. Historical illustrations.
- 1) Depopulation of Rome; vitality of Teutons; of ancient Greeks (Seeck, I, 201-202, 338-80; Pearson, 71 ff.; Gibbon, chap. ii).
- 2) Why the mediaeval English population was stationary for 200 years.
- 3) Are the limits of the "higher" races "unchangeable"? (Pearson, 31-90; Ward, *Applied Sociology*, 107-109, 236 (equivalence of races).)

II. Congregate Growth of Population; Mobility.

1. Origin of free migration.
 - a. Phenomena of migration in early society (Giddings, *Principles*, 90 ff.; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 77 ff.).
 - b. Checks to mobility in the middle ages, notably in England.
 - c. Significance of the American doctrine of right of expatriation; industrial and social influences favoring mobility.
 - d. Composite character of human race through mobility.
2. Emigration and immigration in modern communities.
 - a. Immigration usually swells population of new countries while emigration does not often diminish that of old countries; effect of increasing birth-rate?
 - b. Problem of migration in United States.
 - 1) Extent of immigration; restrictive laws.

- 2) Internal migration: Causes? Social effects? Evidences of a transition phase?
 - 3) The problem of assimilation (see Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, VII).
 - c. The cityward flow of population.
 - 1) Relative increase through genetic and congregate growth (for Germany, see Bücher, in *Die Grossstadt*, 3-31; Allendorf, *Der Zuzug in Die Städte*; and compare Kuczynski, *Der Zug nach der Stadt*; Milioukov, *Essais*, 27 ff., 238 ff., for Russia).
 3. Causes.
 - a. General causes.
 - b. Influence of railways (Weber, 23-25).
 - c. Influence of cheap and swift transportation on the expansion of cities (see Wells, *Anticipations*, 39-72; Weber, 469 ff.).
 4. The garden city movement in England; the "back-to-the-farm" cry in America.
 5. Social effects of urban agglomeration (Weber, 431 ff.).
 6. Hansen's indictment of cities (see his *Drei Bevölkerungsstufen* (1889); and the criticism of Weber, 370 ff.).
- III. The Law of Population (Seligman, 60-65; Patten, "Law of Population Restated," in *Pol. Sc. Quart.*, X; Fetter, "Essay on Malthus," in *Yale Review*, VII; Bonnar, *Malthus and His Work* (1885); Spencer, *Principles of Biology*, Part VI, chap xii).
1. Statement of Malthus's law.
 2. Examination of his law.
 3. Neo-malthusianism.

REFERENCES.

- Seligman, *Principles of Economics*, 55-65; Giddings, *Principles of Sociology*, 87-96; *idem*, *Descriptive and Hist. Sociology*, 74-91; Weber, *Growth of Cities*, 318-67; Mayo-Smith, *Statistics and Sociology*, 36-177; Ogle, "On Marriage Rates and Marriage Ages," in *Journal of the Statistical Society* (English), LIII (1890), 253-80; Crum, "Marriage Rate in Mass.," in American Statistical Association, *Publications*, IV, 322-39; *idem*, "Birth Rate in Mass.," in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, XI, 248-65; Kuczynski, "Fecundity of the Native and Foreign Born Population in Mass.," in *ibid.*, XVI, 1-36; *idem*, *Der Zug nach der Stadt* (1897); Bertillon, "Morbidity According to Occupation," in *Jour. Stat. Society*, LV (1892); Levasseur, *Population*, II, as cited; Booth (C.).

"On the Birth Rate in London," in *Jour. of Stat. Society* (1893); Billings, "Diminishing Birth-Rate in the U. S.," in *Forum*, XV, 467-77; Edson, "American Life and Physical Degeneration," in *North Am. Review*, CLVII, 440-51; Marshall, *Principles of Economics* (3d ed.), 263; Wappäus, *Allgemeine Bevölkerungsstatistik* (1861); Henriot (P.), *Agglomerations Urbaines* (1897); N. Y. Tenement House Committee, *Report*, 1894; Seeck, *Gesch. des Untergangs der antiken Welt*, I, 201-202, 338-90; Pearson, *National Life and Character*, 31-90; Kendall, "Natural Heirship: or, All the World Akin," in *Nineteenth Century*, XVIII (1885); Fairlie, *Municipal Administration*, 77-102 (rise of American cities); Goodnow, *City Government*, chap. iii; Howe, *The City the Hope of Democracy*; Shaw, *Municipal Government in Great Britain*; *idem*, *Municipal Government in Continental Europe*, Index at various major topics mentioned in this syllabus; Newsholme, *Vital Statistics*. On the marriage rate, see Howard, *Matrimonial Institutions*, III, 213 ff., 242 ff.; Westergaard, *Statistik der Ehen*; Cauderlier, *Lois de la Population*; Oettingen, *Die Moralstatistik*; Willcox, "Marriage Rate in Michigan," in *Am. Stat. Ass.*, IV; *idem*, "Study in Vital Statistics," in *Pol. Sci. Quart.*, VIII; Farr, *Vital Statistics*; Wright, *Practical Sociology*, 105-49; Bailey, *Modern Social Conditions*.

For more extended study, see the Special Card Catalogue on "Population."

CHAPTER III.

THE FACTORS OR CAUSES OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA.

SECTION IX. THE NATURE OF THE SOCIAL FORCES OR HUMAN DESIRES (WANTS, CRAVINGS).

I. Criticism of Various Theories of the Social Forces (Ross, *Foundations*, 149-61; Small, *General Sociology*, 79, 80-90).

1. The so-called "dualistic sociology" (Barth, 167-94).

a. Alleged "dualism" of Franklin H. Giddings (*Principles of Sociology*, 363-99, especially 363, 370).

1) Rôle of "cosmic energy" as social causation (physical social process).

2) Rôle of men's desires as social causation (psychic social process).

b. Alleged "dualism" of J. S. McKenzie (*Introduction to Social Philosophy*, 369 ff. Cf. Small, 83-84; Barth, 172 ff.).

c. Alleged "dualism" of Lester F. Ward (Small, 81-82; Barth, 167-72). See II below.

2. Theory of two sets of social factors (Ross, 150-52).

a. The external factors or environment: these are influences or causes determining volitions.

b. The internal or psychic factors: these are volitions, desires; the proximate causes of the telic event.

c. Compare this form of "dualism" with the "dualism" of cosmic and psychic energy, as above considered. For the discussion of environment as a factor of social phenomena, see future syllabus.

3. The confusion of "needs" with "wants" (Ross, 152-54).

a. Needs as "functions" or "welfare activities."

b. Wants (desires) include dynamic activities other than those necessary for welfare or survival.

II. Desires (Manifestations of Feeling) are the Essential or Proximate Social Forces.

1. Great importance of Ward's doctrine (*Dynamic Sociology*, I, chap. v, and Index at "Desire," "Desires," "Social Forces"; *Psychic Factors of Civilization*, es-



pecially chaps. ix, xviii; *Pure Sociology*, chaps. vi, vii, ix, and practically all of Part II; "The Social Forces," in *A. J. S.*, II, 82-95; Dealey and Ward, Parts I, II, III).

- a. His "dualism"; he insists on physical basis of psychic phenomena (see especially *Pure Sociology*, chaps. v, x; Dealey and Ward, chap. vii).
- b. His great contribution is the revelation of desires, feelings, as the essential or psychic social forces; sociology a psychic fact.
 - 1) Feeling is the dynamic agent; a connative cause or true "cosmic" force.
 - 2) Intellect is the directive agent; a telic or "final" cause.
2. Psychology of the social forces (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 13-35).
 - a. The dual nature of mind.
 - 1) Sense.
 - 2) Intellect.
 - b. The psychological process (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 15 ff.).
 - 1) Sensation: either *intensive* or *indifferent*: basis of subjective psychology (chiefly the intensive).
 - 2) Perception: the process produced by fixing attention upon the *notion* or knowledge caused by sensation: the basis of objective psychology (chiefly derived from the indifferent sensations).
 - 3) The scale or order of the senses passing from subjective to objective: touch, taste, smell, hearing, sight; but if emotion be included, it must come *before* touch, because it is exclusively subjective (see below).
3. Resulting classification of the sensations or feelings.
 - A. *As to Origin*.
 1. Primary or direct.
 - a. Touch.
 - b. Taste.
 - c. Smell.
 2. Secondary or indirect (derivative).
 - d. Hearing (emotional).
 - e. Sight (emotional).
 - f. Emotion (so-called "sixth sense").

B. As to Location.

1. External: the five senses (roughly classed).
2. Internal: the emotions: diffused; caused chiefly by ideas or products of brain ideation; produce no perception or direct knowledge.

C. As to Quality.

1. Intensive (sphere of subjective psychology).
 - a. Pleasureable.
 - b. Painful.
 - 1) Presentative or primary pain.
 - 2) Representative or secondary pain (equal to desire).
2. Indifferent (sphere of objective psychology).
 - a. Conscious.
 - b. Unconscious.
4. Subjective psychology (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 20-24; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 97 ff.; Dealey and Ward, 60 ff.).
 - a. Has to do with the sensations, not the intellect.
 - b. Has to do mainly with the *intensive* sensations.
 - c. Therefore has to do especially with the *emotions*: these are the principal social forces or desires.
 - 1) Produce no knowledge or perceptions.
 - 2) Nerve currents only media.
 - 3) Some of the emotional ganglia are connected with the cerebro-spinal system; but the great emotional centers are connected with the sympathetic system, whose operations are internal and mainly unconscious.
 - d. Variety or scope of the emotions (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 52 ff.).
 - e. The connative faculty; philosophy of desire (see below).
5. Objective psychology.
 - a. Has to do exclusively with perceptions and their "elaboration by the brain." Hearing and sight devoted exclusively to furnishing perceptions; the other senses in less degree.
 - b. Perceptions are registered in the brain by a physiological process.

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- c. Intellectual elaboration: perception, conception, judgment (expressed in a proposition, and may be truth or error), idea, generalization, reasoning.
 - d. Intuition (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 28-9, 133 ff.).
 - 6. The connative faculty or will (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 30 ff., 44 ff., 59 ff.; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 136 ff., 247 ff.; Dealey and Ward, 69 ff.).
 - 7. Philosophy of desire (Ward, *Psychic Factors*, 51-58; Dealey and Ward, 65 ff.).
 - 8. The claims of feeling or desire (Ward, *Applied Sociology*, 29 ff.).
- III. Criticism of Various Theories of the Desires as Social Forces (Ross, *Foundations*, 154-161).
- 1. Theory of one general force or the desire for the social welfare.
 - 2. Winiarski's quantitative theory or doctrine of equivalence (*Revue Philosophique*, XLV, 351-86, XLIX, 113-34; summarized by Ross, 156 ff.).

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Ross, *Foundations*, 149-61; same in *A. J. S.*, IX, 526-48; Patten, "Theory of the Social Forces," in Supplement to *Annals*, Jan., 1896; Ward, *Dynamic Sociology*, I, 468-82, and his various works above cited; Stuckenberg, Index at "Forces Social"; Dealey and Ward, chap. vii, *passim*; Small, 532 ff., 623. For a discussion and a classification of the social forces, see Zenker, *Natürliche Entwicklungsgeschichte der Gesellschaft*, 83-95.

SECTION X. CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOCIAL FORCES.

I. Why there is Need of Classifying the Social Forces (Ross, *Foundations*, 161-64).

- 1. Hedonism: are social forces reducible to desire for most pleasure and least pain? (Cf. Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 129 ff.; *idem*, *Applied Sociology*, 25, 244, 327; and Index at "Pain," "Pleasure"; *idem*, *Psychic Factors*, 30, 35; *idem*, *Dynamic Sociology*, Index at "Pain," "Pleasure.")
 - a. Are some of the instincts mere survivals and therefore meaningless under present conditions?
 - b. Nature of the impulses.
 - c. Significance of "play" (see Groos, *The Play of Animals*).

- d. Reason destroys as well as creates interests, cravings, desires.
 - 2. The social factor; imitation of the gratifications of the *élite*.
 - 3. Hedonism and the "law of parsimony" (Ross, 164; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 161-63).
 - 4. The problem of "pain-economy" and "pleasure-economy" (Patten, in *Annals*, Supp. to VII (1896), 59, 60, 75 ff.; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 104-105, 283 ff.; *idem*, "Utilitarian Economics," in *A. J. S.*, III, 520-36; *idem*, in *Annales de l'Institut Int. de Sociologie*, IV, 89-132).
- II. Small's Classification (*General Sociology*, 196-223, 425-42, 443-81, 523-37; *A. J. S.*, VI, 177-79. Criticised by Ross, 165; *idem*, *A. J. S.*, IX, 537).
- 1. Principle of his classification.
 - a. Interests are the basis (lie back) of desires or particular forces (see especially *General Sociology*, 534-35).
 - b. Interests are to desires as substance to attribute or as genus to species. We may be unconscious of the stimulating basic interests. These are "teleological" (p. 431).
 - c. Social process consists mainly of "conjunction of interests" and "conflict of interests" (*Gen. Soc.*, 202-203).
 - 2. Enumeration of the basic interests or social forces.
 - a. Health-interest: food, sex, work.
 - b. Wealth-interest.
 - c. Sociability-interest.
 - d. Knowledge-interest.
 - e. Beauty-interest.
 - f. Rightness-interest.
- III. Ratzenhofer's Classification (*Sociologische Erkenntniss*, 54-66; Ross, 166; Small, 189 ff., *passim*. Cf. Fairbanks, 119 ff.).
- 1. Primitive or basic "interests."
 - a. Race-interest: impulses centering in the reproductive functions.
 - b. Physiological interest: hunger and thirst.

2. Secondary interests, developing from the primary.
 - c. Egotic interest (from "a").
 - d. Social interest (from "b").
 - e. Transcendental interest; from feeling of dependence on the infinite (cosmos).

IV. Ward's Classification.

1. Principles of the classification.
 - a. Considers "function" to which the forces prompt.
 - b. Based mainly on psychic analysis.
2. Enumeration of the classes of forces or desires (see the Table in *Pure Sociology*, 261; *idem*, *Dynamic Sociology*, I, 472; Dealey and Ward, 78; Ross, 167).

V. Stuckenberg's Classification (*Sociology*, I, 207 ff., and Index at "Forces"; cf. Ross, 167-68).

1. Fundamental.
 - a. Economic (involves the desire for wealth).
 - b. Political (involves two egotic, non-political desires).
2. Constitutional.
 - c. Egotic.
 - d. Appetitive.
 - e. Affectional.
 - f. Recreative.
3. Cultural.
 - g. Aesthetic.
 - h. Ethical.
 - i. Religious.
 - j. Intellectual.

VI. Ross's Classification (*Foundations*, 168-81).

A. *Desires* (original forces).

1. Natural.
 - a. Appetitive: hunger, thirst, sex-appetite.
 - b. Hedonic.
 - c. Egotic.
 - d. Affective.
 - e. Recreative.
2. Cultural.
 - f. Religious (cf. James, *Varieties of Religious Experience*; Brinton, *Religion of Primitive Peoples*).
 - g. Ethical: love of fair play, sense of justice.
 - h. Aesthetic: desire for pleasure of perception, the beautiful.
 - i. Intellectual.

B. Interests: Based on Primary Forces Acting with respect to Wealth, Government, and Knowledge (secondary or derivative forces).

1. Economic interest.
2. Political interest.
3. Religious interest.
4. Intellectual interest.

SECTION XI. THE DESIRES AND HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT.

I. Progress and the Multiplication of Desires.

1. Few and simple wants of backward races, classes, and individuals.
2. The conflict of desires.
 - a. Among the primitive Christians; religion and beauty.
 - b. Among the 17th Century Christians of England.
3. Pathological aspects of transition periods in the evolution of wants; Nero and the rise of artistic desires among the Romans (Capes, *Early Empire*, 111-16, 226 ff.).
4. Luxury and the evolution of culture (A. G. Warner, "Economic Notes Regarding Luxury," in *Am. Ass. for Adv. of Sc.*, XXXVIII (1889); and Moran, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 823-38).
 - a. Luxuries which express spiritual growth.
 - b. Luxuries which express perverted tastes or desires.
 - c. Unsocal or anti-social desires: "Conspicuous waste" (Veblen, *Theory of the Leisure Class*).

II. Illustrations of the Nature of the Desires in Their Relation to Progress.

1. Highly developed tastes, especially the literary, of the Roman senatorial nobles of 4th century; life on the villa (Munro, *Mediaeval Civilization*, 32-33).
2. Comparison of the desires of the natives with those of the Chinese tradesmen in Java (Day, "Experiences of the Dutch with Tropical Labor," in *Yale Review*, IX (1900), 58-75, especially 70, 73; Clark, "Labor Conditions in Java," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor*, No. 58 (1905), 906-58, especially 923, 924).
3. Contentment and social stagnation in Cuba (Clark,

- "Labor Conditions in Cuba," in *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, VII, No. 41 (1902), 663-793, especially 747).
4. The Filipino's standard of living and the American imperial problem: few wants, tropical abundance, dislike of work, improvidence (Clark, "Labor Conditions in the Philippines," in *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor* (1905), No. 58, pp. 721-905, especially 793, 841).
 5. Wants of the Mexicans and of the American Indians compared: rum, tobacco, sloth, lack of ambition (Weyl, "Labor Conditions in Mexico," in *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor*, VII (1902), No. 38, pp. 1-94, especially 15-16).
 6. Illustrations of the operation of the phylogenetic forces.
 - a. Effect of the rise of sex-desires on moral conduct (Marro, "Influence of the Puberal Development Upon the Moral Character of Children of Both Sexes," in *A. J. S.*, V, 193-219).
 - b. Moral and cultural results as seen in the phenomena of wooing among animals and men (Howard, *Matrimonial Institutions*, I, 202-208, and many authorities there cited).
 7. The gaming instinct as a social force (Thomas, "The Gaming Instinct," in *A. J. S.*, VI, 750-63): The social philosophy of rivalry in contests of skill and chance.
 8. As illustrated by the law of parsimony (Fiamingo, "Une Loi Sociologique," in *Revue Internat. de Sociologie* (1894), 409-21, especially 414-21).
 9. As illustrated in the discussion of "Historical or Economic Materialism" (by Kellèz-Kranz, Novicow, Loria, Kovalewsky, and others, in *Annales de l'Inst. Int. de Sociologie*, VIII (1900-1901), 49-327).
 10. Social forces (desires) *versus* alleged race-characteristics (Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, II (1903), 83-95: an able account, with a classification of the social forces.

SECTION XII. THE EVOLUTION OF DESIRES.

A. General Illustrations of the Origin and Development of Desires.

I. Phylogenetic Forces.

1. Relative unimportance of the sex-desire as a social force among primitive men (Howard, *Matrimonial Institutions*, I, 93 ff., 98 ff., and the authorities there cited).
2. Temple-prostitution and other practices, supposed to be evidence of primitive promiscuity, are the results of the rise of complex desires due to progress in institutions (Howard, I, 47 ff., and authorities there cited).
3. Early evolution of sex-desires among the Hebrews and other Semites (Barton, *Semitic Origins*, 41-45, *passim*; Howard, I, 161 ff., and Index at "Hebrews").

II. Rise and Consequences of the Institution of Property and the Desire for Wealth.

1. Dominance of the economic interest among the Babylonians, 2250 B. C.: leads to law and social control (Vincent, "Laws of Hammurabi," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 737-54, especially 748, 753).
2. Significance of wife-purchase (sale of daughters) among the Arabs before Mahomet (Robertson Smith, *Kinship and Marriage*, 78-79; Howard, I, 161 ff., 195 ff.).
3. Significance of development of property in pastoral stage: wife-purchase for cattle; paternal kinship; rise of economic interest (Hildebrand, *Recht und Sitte*, 23, 31).
4. Rise of commercialism among Highland chiefs on fall of Clan-system after 1745: Craving for money, land-rents (Blackie, *Scottish Highlanders and the Land Law*, 39-42, 43, 45, 46, *passim*).
5. The consumption of wealth (Moran, "Ethics of Wealth," in *A. J. S.*, VI, 823-38).
 - a. Low ideals: luxury; conspicuous waste.
 - b. High ideals: individual and social utility.
 - c. Is luxury ever morally and socially justifiable? Are there luxuries which ennoble and signify progress?

6. Evolution of desires among industrial wage-earners (Roberts, *Anthracite Coal Communities*, 237-43, 253, 283, 87-119).

7. New ideals regarding the production, consumption, and distribution of wealth (Small, "A Dutch Co-operative Experiment," in *A. J. S.*, VII, 80-90): reciprocal interests of capitalist and laborer. ✓

III. Evolution of Desires Among the People of the Western Plains and Mountains of the United States (R. L. Stevenson, "Across the Plains," in *Works* (Scribners, 1895), XV, 115 ff., 124-48).

IV. Ideals as Desires.

1. Of the Japanese.

a. Small desire for life under the feudal regime; apotheosis of suicide (Gulick, *Evolution of the Japanese*, 154-58).

b. Hero-worship (*ibid.*, 94 ff.).

c. Effect of contact with *Occident* (*ibid.*, 23 ff., 159 ff.).

2. Ideals producing the crusades and produced by the crusades (Guizot, *Hist. of Civilization*, I, 173-92; Cox, *Crusades*; Prutz, *Kulturgeschichte der Kreuzzüge*, 392-93, contrast of the ideals of the Templars and the Venetian traders).

3. Ideals of the Cistercians and other monastic orders contrasted with those of the Cluniacs and with those of the military class (Munro, *Mediaeval Civilization*, 155, 157-58).

4. Ideals of the Roman Stoics contrasted with those of the freedmen and those of average Roman society (Capes, *Early Empire*, 117-18, 223-36; *idem*, *Age of the Antonines*, 90, 127-30, 178-79; Dill, *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius* (1905), 1 ff., 58 ff., 100 ff.; 141 ff., 289 ff., 334 ff.; *idem*, *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire* (1898), 102-103, 109-10, 112, 117-18, 142-43, 151-55, 167, 361, 374. Cf. Seeck, *Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt*, II, 165-67).

5. Ideals fostered by military despotism, stimulated by the mania for wealth.

- a. Among the Turks as compared with the Armenians (Ferrero, *Militarism*, 139 ff., 145, 158-59).
- b. Rise of higher modern ideals (*ibid.*, 293 ff., 298, 299).
6. Illustration of the variety of human wants and ideals (R. L. Stevenson, "The Lantern-Bearers," in *Works*, XV, 235-49).

B. Race and the Evolution of Desires.

I. Is the Difference in Culture and in the So-called Characteristics of Races Due to Inherent or Inherited Capacity; or is the Difference Due to Diverse Environment, Experience, Training, Institutions?

1. The view of Jhering (*Evolution of the Aryan* (1897), 69-70, 148-49. Compare Vacher de Lapouge, *L'Aryen: son Rôle Social* (1899).
2. The view of Ward (*Applied Sociology*, 107 ff., 236, 156 ff., 95 ff., *passim*).
3. The view of Pearson (*National Life and Character*, chap. i).
4. The view of Lippert: "active and passive" races (*Kulturgeschichte*, I, 37 ff., 43 ff.).
5. The view of Sir Henry Maine: "progressive and non-progressive" races (*Ancient Law*, chap. ii).
6. The view of Darmesteter (*Selected Essays*, 155-77).
7. The view of Reid (*Principles of Heredity* (1905), 289-300): race mental traits mainly acquired.
8. The view that psychic race-characteristics are mainly hereditary (Michaelis, *Prinzipien der natürlichen und sozialen Entwicklungsgeschichte*, V, 57-87; especially Closson, "Hierarchy of the European Races," in *A. J. S.*, III, 314-27, 314. Cf. Bagehot, *Physics and Politics* (Humboldt Library, 1880), 67-70, 83-87; Le Bon, *The Crowd*, 43, 91-92; Greef, in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 779-811, especially 785-98).
9. The view that psychic race-characteristics are mainly due to social conditions (Gulick, *Evolution of the Japanese*, 21, 425-26, *passim*; especially Thomas, "Province of Social Psychology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 445-55, especially 451-54; *idem*, *Sex and Society*; and Ward, as above cited).
10. Importance of will, character, in social evolution;

Bryce, *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, I, 59-62, II, 1-48, especially 15-16 (Obedience).

II. Desires among African Natives.

1. Results of contact with Europeans in South Africa (South African Native Races Committee, *Natives of South Africa*, 1901, 229-50).
2. Results of Contact of Southern Negroes (slaves) with western culture in the United States (Laws, "The Negroes of Cinclare Central Factory and Calumet Plantation, Louisiana," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor*, VII, 1902, No. 38, pp. 95-120, especially 117-20).
3. General results of contact with European civilization (Reinsch, in *A. J. S.*, II, 145-67).

III. Desires among the Hebrews (Darmesteter, "Race and Tradition," in *Selected Essays* (1898), 155-77. Cf. Renan, *History of the People of Israel*, V, 272-73; Barton, *Semitic Origins*, 1-29, 28, 41-45).

IV. Desires as Influenced by Environment among the Arabs (Bedawi): Origin of Semitic Traits in General (Barton, *Semitic Origins*, 1-29, 28).

V. Desires of Turk and Armenian (Ferrero, *Militarism*, 154-55, *passim*).

VI. Desires among Papuans (Ké and Aru Islands) as Contrasted with those of Malays (Wallace, *Malay Archipelago*, II, 176-78, 193, 206-207, 232-40, 324-25, 442-43, 446-48).

VII. Early Evolution of Higher Desires among the Greeks (Keller, *Homeric Society*, 299).

VIII. Filipino and Chinaman (Clark, "Labor Conditions in the Philippines," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor*, No. 58, pp. 721-905).

SECTION XIII. THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT AS A FACTOR IN SOCIAL PHENOMENA: MESOLOGY.

I. Theory of Environment (in Narrow Sense) as a Factor in Racial and Social Evolution (for the history, see Greef, in *A. J. S.*, IX, 246-58).

1. The true science of mesology distinguishes between the objective and the subjective environment or character (Dealey and Ward, 34-35, 178-79, 210-12; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 58, 178 ff.).

- a. Heredity and variation in the animal stage of organic evolution: "The environment transforms the animal."
 - b. Heredity and variation in the human stage of organic evolution: "Man transforms the environment" (Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 16-17): resistance of both heredity and intellect.
 2. Real importance of mesology.
 - a. Physical effects (Ward, 58, 178 ff.).
 - b. Psychic effects.
 - c. Social effects.
 3. Kinds of environment in the broad sense.
 - a. Physical: Altitude, humidity, temperature, quality of soil, etc.
 - b. Local: Such as urban, rural, etc.
 - c. Racial or ethnic.
 - d. Social: Institutions and other social conditions; sometimes they account for physical characteristics.
 - e. Economic: Riches or poverty; sometimes causes physical changes.
 - f. Education: School-training or its equivalent.
 - g. Religious, etc. (see the results of Odin's researches in his *Genèse des Grands Hommes*; or in Ward, *Applied Sociology*).
 4. Environment and Weissmann's theory: The two evolutions.
- II. Illustrations of the Influence of Environment.
1. Topography or geographical condition.
 - a. Mode of administration in Mexico (Guerrero, *Genesis del Crimen en Mexico* (1901); reviewed by Starr in *A. J. S.*, IX, 712-16).
 - b. Social or national type (Demolins, *Comment la Route crée le Type*. Compare his *Les Français d'Aujourd'hui*; and Bryce, in *Contemp. Review* (1886), XLIX, 431-32 (routes of commerce and travel); W. D. Babington, *Fallacies of Race Theories as applied to National Characteristics* (1895); reviewed by Cliffe-Leslie, in *Fort. Rev.*, XVI, 753).
 - c. The historical development of peoples as revealed by the new geography which is the "study of the en-

- vironment of man" (Ripley, "Geography as a Sociological Study," in *Pol. Sc. Quart.* (1895), X, 636-55; Bryce, "The Relation of History and Geography," in *Contemp. Review* (1886), XLIX, 426-43; Ratzel, *Anthropo-Geographie* (1882); *idem*, *Politische Geographie; oder, die Geographie der Staaten, des Verkehrs, und des Krieges* (1903).
- d. Rise of cities (Ratzel, "Die geographische Lage der grossen Städte," in *Die Grossstadt*, 34-72).
 - e. Barbarian "enclaves" (Bryce, *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, I, 24-26).
2. Influence of climatic conditions.
 - a. Humidity, temperature, wind (Hann, *Handbook of Climatology* (1903), 56-7, 67, 141; Weyl, "Labor Conditions in Mexico," in *Bulletin*, No. 38, Vol. VII (1902), especially 13-14).
 - b. Influences on industry (Ripley, *op. cit.*, 650-51).
 3. Influence of soil and geological formation; products.
 - a. Rôle of maize in America (Payne, *History of America*, I; reviewed by Giddings, in *Pol. Sc. Quart.*, VIII, 733).
 - b. Rôle of the date-palm in Arabia and in Babylon; its connection with the origin of Semitic clan (Barton, *Semitic Origins*, 30, 33, 38-39, 90 ff., 95, 159).
 - c. Rôle of beech-tree (Taylor, in *Knowledge*, Nov., 1889; and *British Ass. for Adv. of Sc.*, 1889, p. 782; Ripley, *op. cit.*, 650-51).
 - d. Origin of Hebrew desire for trade (Kent, *History of Hebrew People* (1899), III, 38-39: Effect of change from Palestine to Mesopotamia).
 - e. Relative effects of kinds of rock-formation on institutions of Brittany and the Department of the Marne (Ripley, *op. cit.*, 653).
 - f. Mineral deposits.
 4. Relative effect of mountain environment in creating and conserving ideas and institutions.
 - a. Persistence of religious and social customs in Tyrol and the Salzberg; also in Auvergne (Leslie, *Essays in Pol. and Moral Philosophy*, 414-37).
 - b. Causes of Kentucky feuds (MacClintock, "The Kentucky Mountains and Their Feuds," in *A. J. S.*, VII, 1-28, 171-87).

- c. Diverse effects of mountains, plains, oases, water-communication, and steam transportation in the building and transformation of groups, creeds, industries, etc. (Hogarth, *The Nearer East*, 266, 178, 180, 184-85, 186, 228, 232, 235, 246-47, 251, 258, 265, 270, 272, 273, 278-79, *passim*).
5. Influence of environment on the size of social groups and the process of social aggregation in general (Greef, in *A. J. S.*, IX, 69-104, 226-80, especially 97-98, 100, 88, 91, 246-58, giving a history of theory of the influence of the environment, X, 64-80).

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Seligman, *Principles of Economics*, 36-48 (nature of environment); Ratzel, "Studies in Political Areas," in *A. J. S.*, III, 297-310, 449-63, especially 297, 449, IV, 366-79, especially 366; Roberts, *Anthracite Coal Communities*, 8, 9, *passim*; Payne, *History of America*, I, especially 294-303, 316-21, 328-29, 349, 364, 368-73; Seeck, *Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt*, I, 192-94; Jhering, *Evolution of the Aryan*, Book II (Aryans and Semites); Rowe, *The United States and Porto Rico with Special Reference to the Problems arising out of our Contact with the Spanish-American Civilization* (1904); Bagehot, *Physics and Politics*; Guyot, *Earth and Man* (1868); *idem*, *The Earth and its Inhabitants* (1869); Ripley, *Races of Europe*; Winsor (Justin), *The Mississippi Basin*; Babington, *Fallacies of Race Theories as applied to National Characteristics* (1895); Beddoe, *Races of Britain*.

For a bibliography, see Seligman, 36; and consult the footnotes in Ripley's article in *Pol. Sc. Quarterly*, X, 654-55.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SOCIAL PROCESSES.*

SECTION XIV. PRELIMINARY PROCESSES OR POTENTIAL SOCIALIZATION.

- A. *Meaning of Social Assimilation* (compare Dealey and Ward, 176-98; and Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 193-220).
- I. General Character of the Preliminary Processes (Ross, *Foundations*, 89-90, 95-96; *idem*, in *A. J. S.*, X, 470-72; *idem*, in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 880-82; Thomas, in *A. J. S.*, X, 447, 450 ff. (planes, parallelism; *idem*, in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 862 ff.).
1. Are these processes not "strictly social"?
 2. They are mainly spontaneous rather than purposive (compare Ross, *Foundations*, 95; Small, *General Sociology*, 207 ff.; Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 793, 796-99).
- II. Views as to the Nature of Assimilation (Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 790 ff.).
1. As to its relative importance as a social fact (Gumpowicz, *Rassenkampf*, 254; Ratzenhofer, *Die Soziologische Erkenntniss*; Novicow, *Les Luttes*, 128; Ross, *Social Control*, 339).
 2. Definitions.
 - a. That of Giddings (*Principles*, 49, 70).
 - b. That of Novicow (*Les Luttes*, 128-152).
 - c. That of Burgess (*Pol. Sc. and Comp. Const. Law*, I, 2).
 - d. That of Simons: "A process due to prolonged contact; figuratively a process by which the aggregation of peoples is changed from a mere mechanical mixture into a chemical compound" (*A. J. S.*, VI, 791-92).
 3. In form, assimilation may be
 - a. Peaceable, perhaps being the earlier.
 - b. Warlike or forcible: rôle of conquest with "result-

*In the main, following Ross's Analysis.

ing amalgamation and assimilation of heterogeneous ethnic elements"; of slavery.

4. In mode of action, it may be
 - a. Spontaneous or unconscious: rôle of contact, heredity, adoption? This is essentially the "preliminary" process.
 - b. Purposive or conscious.
5. The essential prerequisites of the process of assimilation are
 - a. Psychic: "consciousness of kind" or "potential fellowship" (Giddings, *Principles*, 17; Gumpłowicz, *Rassenkampf*, 244; Mayo-Smith, "Assimilation of Nationalities in the U. S.," in *Political Sc. Quarterly*, IX, 431; Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 798-99).
 - b. Social: that is contact through intercourse; accomplished.
 - 1) Through physical means of communication; or
 - 2) Through psychic means of communication; assimilation is a psychological rather than a biological process (Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 801-803).
6. Assimilation has two elements: the active and the passive. Their relative influence depends on three factors (Simons, VI, 803-807).
 - a. Relative culture state.
 - b. Relative mass..
 - c. Relatively intensity of race-consciousness.

B. Kinds of Preliminary Processes.

- I. Assimilation by Environment (*cf.* Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 815-16; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 178, 180, Index; Giddings, *Principles*, 82:ff., 120-21).
 1. Influence of physical environment, of certain areas in differentiating animal species, and especially man (Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VII, 721-29); Greef's theory of "Social Frontiers," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 690-702, 832-39, X, 64-80, 228-44, 531-43 (especially 541-42), 766-86, XI, 60-74, 219-28, 409-21, 663-80).
 2. Rôle of memory and cunning (inventive power) in social differentiation (Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 723-26); resulting products (Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 797).

- a. Diverse races or ethnic groups in diverse areas.
- b. Languages.
- c. Manners, customs, ceremonies, beliefs.
- 3. Social integration.
 - a. Sequence of cannibalism, conquest with extermination, conquest with slavery, industrial class.
 - b. Race-integration; the variety of influences producing present race-differences; will there result one perfected world-race? (Ward, *op. cit.*, 729-45).
- 4. Illustrations of assimilation by environment.
 - a. Influence of the desert in the evolution of the Semitic ethnic type (Barton, *Semitic Origins*, 271-73, 30-39, 74-79, 179 ff.; Hogarth, *Nearer East*, 255-59).
 - 1) "Meagerness," the Arab characteristic.
 - 2) Assimilation, a preparation for the culture-stage of Mahomet.
 - b. Influence of routes of commerce; mission of the Phoenicians and the Jews in assimilation (Keller, *Homeric Society*, 1-28, especially 21-24; Bryce, in *Contemporary Review* (1886), XLIX, 431-32; and compare *idem*, *Studies in History and Jurisprudence* I, 308, 265-68; Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, 799-800).
 - c. Influence of ethnic and local environment among natives of Celebes; assimilation encouraged by missionaries (Wallace, *Malay Archipelago*, I, 411).
- II. Assimilation by Occupation and Mode of Life.
- III. Assimilation by "Dialectic of Personal Growth" (Ross, *Foundations*, 95. Compare Cooley, *Human Nature*, 20 ff.; and Baldwin, *Social and Ethical Interpretation*, 13-65).
- IV. Assimilation by Culture and Education.
 - 1. Influence of Rome on Gaul (Fustel de Coulanges, *Histoire des Inst. Politiques*, I, 5-7).
 - 2. Influence of culture among the Greeks; the institution of guest friendship (Seebohm, *Greek Tribal Society*, 99-100; Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VII, 59 ff.; Keller, *Homeric Society*, 1 ff., 21-24, 292-314, especially 298-99, 303-306): the original strong "syngenetic" feeling was modified before Homer.
 - 3. Cultural results of conquest (Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VII, 56).

4. Influence of culture among the ancient Irish (Joyce, *Social History of Ancient Ireland*, 418-22).
5. Influence of culture on the Japanese (Gulick, *Evolution of the Japanese*, 435-37, *passim*).
6. Limits to assimilation by culture (Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, I, 152).
7. Other illustrations (Demolins, *Les Francais d'Aujourd'hui*, 218-23; Bryce, *Studies in History and Jur.*, I, 308, 265-66; Wallace, *Malay Archipelago*, I, 35-36, 241; Jhering, *Evolution of the Aryan*, 3, 25; Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, I, 150, 148-49; Gulick, *Evolution of Japanese*, 435, 437, *passim*; Seeck, *Untergangs*, I, 195, 223-24, 263).

V. Products of the Preliminary Processes (See Ross's "Map of the Sociological Field").

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Simons (S. E.), "Social Assimilation," in *A. J. S.*, VI, 790-822, VII, 53-79, 234-48, 386-404, 539-56: the only monograph on the subject; read the article in vol. VI in studying the "preliminary process," though much of it relates to the later and "conscious" process, and note the bibliography in VII, 551-56; Ward, "Social Differentiation and Social Integration," in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 721-45; Ross, "Problems of Social Psychology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 456-72, especially 470-72; or the same in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V; Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, I, 145-52; Bagehot, *Physics and Politics*, 81-155 (nation-making); Bryce, "Action of Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces on Political Institutions," in *Studies*, I, 255-311; Ross, *Foundations*, Index at "Environment," "Assimilation," "Occupation"; Small, *General Sociology*, Index at "Process," "Environment"; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 193-220, and Index at "Assimilation," "Environment"; Fairbanks, 71 ff.; Thomas, "Province of Social Psychology," in *A. J. S.*, X, 445-55; or the same in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V.

Many of the references given in Section XIII of the Syllabus are available to illustrate "Assimilation by environment."

SECTION XV. THE GENESIS OF SOCIETY.

A. What is Social Process?

- I. Definitions or Conceptions of Social Process (Ross, *Foundations*, 90; Small, *General Sociology*, 240, 176, 188, Index at "Process, Social"; Ratzenhofer, *Sociologische Erkenntniss*, 221, 244, *passim*; Giddings, *Principles*, 75, 363, 376; Cooley, *Human Nature*, 272, 333, 119 ff.; Fairbanks, 141 ff.).
- II. Relation to "Social Structure" (Small, 132, 176 531, and

Index at "Structure, Social"; Grasserie, *Essai*, 243-263; Dealey and Ward, 167-69; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 180, 183-85, 175-76, 15, 113, 114, and Index; *idem*, in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 842-55; Tönnies, in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 825-41).

III. Relation to "Social Function" (Small, 531, 176, 217, Index at "Functions"; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 15, 180, 175, 232, 308; *idem*, *Dynamic Sociology*, I, 701, 119, 468-69; Ross, 86, 272-75; Fairbanks, 91 ff., 119 ff.).

IV. Do the Social Processes Constitute "Association"?

B. Analysis of the Genetic Processes.

I. Primary Association.

1. By multiplication.

a. Consanguine (genetic) multiplication: horde, tribe, clan, family (Howard, *Local Const. History*, I, 1 ff.; *idem*, *Matrimonial Inst.*, I, 12 ff.).

b. Differentiation: formation of new societies: "multiplication by division" (Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 723; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 205; Dealey and Ward, 185; Ratzenhofer, 109).

2. By congregation: artificial clans or other societies; or those partially formed of heterogeneous elements (see Howard, *Matrimonial Inst.*, I, 12 ff., 296 ff.; Hearn, *Aryan Household*; Lyall, *Asiatic Studies*, chap. vii). These groups may also "multiply by division."

a. The union may be free: by alliance.

b. The union may be constrained: by conquest.

3. Note: Value of Giddings' theory of the "most elementary form of the social relation"? (*Principles*, 17 ff.; especially *idem*, in *A. J. S.*, X, 163-66; or in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 789 ff.; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 275 ff.).

II. Secondary Association or Conjugation: That is the Union, "Amalgamation," "Compounding," or "Integration" of Existing Societies or Social Groups.

1. The component societies may have been formed either by multiplication or congregation or by both.

2. The component societies may continue to expand by

genetic and congregate growth (see Sec. VIII above on "Movement of Population").

3. The process of conjugation (the "race-integration" of Ward) may embrace the recompounding of compound societies (see Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 729 ff., 736 ff. ("A Sociological Utopia"). Compare Greef, in *A. J. S.*, X, 531-43, especially 542).

III. Colonization as a Phase of Multiplication and Differentiation of Societies.

C. Psychological Classification of Societies (Giddings, in *A. J. S.*, X, 166-70; or *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 791 ff.; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 4-64).

I. Instinctive Societies: Animal Societies. Query: Are Animal Societies ever Partially "Rational"?

II. Rational Societies: Human Societies; but These show a Combination of Instinct and Reason, the latter element more and more preponderating as evolution advances. Human societies may be classified as:

1. Mainly spontaneous; varies in attitude toward strangers.
 - a. Sympathetic, homogeneous group of blood-kindred; exclusive; tends to regard the stranger as an enemy.
 - b. Congenial homogeneous group of the like-minded (sects, communal societies, etc); exclusive; rejects those not like-minded.
 - c. Approbative heterogeneous group; sometimes lawless; usually tolerant (mining-camps, cattle-range, etc.).
2. Mainly artificial: consciously planned; usually heterogeneous; compound; formed by conquest or federation.
 - d. Despotie or frontier: repellent and inhospitable to strangers (Russia, Turkey, Ancient Mexico, Ancient Peru, etc.).
 - e. Authoritative: sanctioned by tradition; divine right.
 - f. Conspirital: formed by disruption of old societies by force, intrigue, etc.
 - g. Contractual: usually tolerant toward strangers; the

United States and the doctrine of expatriation and naturalization.

h. Idealistic.

D. Theories of Society Dependent on the Various Classes as Above Described (Giddings, in *A. J. S.*, X, 169-70).

I. Totemistic Theory: From the Instinctive.

II. Brotherhood Theory: (*Zoon Politikon*): From the Sympathetic.

III. Consciousness of Kind Theories: From the Congenial.

IV. Natural Justice Theories: From the Approbational.

V. Political Sovereignty Theories: From the Despotic: "Might makes Right."

VI. Divine Right Theories: From the Authoritative.

VII. Machiavellian Theories of Inevitableness of Intrigue and Conspiracy: From the Conspiratorial.

VIII. Social Compact Theories: From the Contractual (Those of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, etc.).

IX. Utopian Theories: From the Idealistic (Those of Plato, More, Harrington, Bellamy, etc.).

E. Illustrations of the Genetic Processes.

I. Multiplication (Payne, *History of America*, II, 43-51, *passim*; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, Index; Bagehot, *Physics and Politics*, 195-99; Giddings, *Principles*, 79 ff.; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 74-76).

II. Congregation (Payne, *op. cit.*, II, 49-50, 44; Kovalewsky, *Mod. Customs and Anc. Laws of Russia*; Prutz, *Kulturgeschichte der Kreuzzüge*, 99, 105-107, 180 ff.; Fustel de Coulanges, *Hist. des Inst. Pol.*, I, Book III, chaps. v, vi, vii, viii, especially 450-54, II, 276; Giddings, *Principles*, 91 ff.; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 77 ff., 90).

III. Conjugation (Greef, in *A. J. S.*, X, 531-43; Fustel de Coulanges, *op. cit.*, I, Book III, chap. viii (relation of Germans with the Gallic population), 450-64; Payne, *op. cit.*, II, 50-52; Barton, *Semitic Origins*, 162, 172-73, 176, 272-73, 277-78; Ward, in *A. J. S.*, VII, 721-45, 727-28; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 205, 310; Riggs, *Hist. of the Jewish People*, 155-56; Arnold, *Roman Provincial Administration*, 10-14, 17-18, 30-35; Bryce, *Studies in Hist. and Jurisprudence*, I, 245,

255 ff., 260, 263, 303-308, 321-22 (peaceable conjugation); Bagehot, *Physics and Politics*, 41 ff., 81 ff.; Dunlop, "Ireland," in *Camb. Mod. Hist.*, III, chap. xviii, 579-616, 588, 598-605; Coste, *L'Experience des Peuples*, 562-64; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 204-208 (conjugation by alliance); Blackie, *Scottish Highlanders*, 127-28; Ross, *Foundations*, 249-53; Dealey and Ward, 84, 194; much in Simons's work on *Assimilation*; Grasserie, *Essai*, 285 ff.).

- IV. Colonization (Collier, "The Theory of Colonization," in *A. J. S.*, XI, 252-65; *idem*, "The Evolution of Colonies," in *Pop. Sc. Monthly*, LIII (1898), 289-307, 452-66, 620-33, 806-808, LIV; Keller, "The Value of the Study of Colonies for Sociology," in *A. J. S.*, XII, 417-20; Ward, *Dynamic Sociology*, I, 339-40).

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Ward, "Social Differentiation and Integration," in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 721-45; Simons, in *A. J. S.*, VI, VII, as cited in preceding section of this Syllabus; Ross, *Foundations*, 95-96, 98, 249-253 (conjugation); Giddings, in *A. J. S.*, X, 161-170; or the same in *Congress of Arts and Science*, V, 787-94; Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, I, 152-73 (conjugation); Novicow, *Les Luttes*, 82 ff., 358-402; Eleutheropolis, *Soziologie*, 26-51; Cairnes, *Slave Power* (causes of development of slave societies).

Note that Gumpłowicz, Ratzenhofer, Novicow, and all the "struggle" theorists have given a vast amount of material for the conjugation of races. Ratzenhofer is analyzed at great length by Small. See also Dealey and Ward, as above cited, and Giddings, *Descriptive and Historical Sociology*, 72 ff., 304 ff.

SECTION XVI. ASSOCIATION.

- I. Definition and Limitation of Association (Giddings, *Principles*, 100, 400; Ross, *Foundations*, 4, 5; Small, 217, 501 ff., 305; Dealey and Ward, 22 ff.; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 14, 244, 389, 511).

1. As essentially a psychic process conditioned by the physical process, it is distinguished from the phenomena of aggregation.
2. Its evolution begins in simple phases of feeling and perception and "develops through many complications, into activities that ultimately call forth the highest powers of the mind" (Giddings, *op. cit.*, 100).
3. Therefore, abstractly considered, it represents phenomena subsequent to those considered under "preliminary processes" and "genesis of society"; al-

though *in time*, for the same social population, all three of these groups of processes overlap, and are constantly arising.

II. Factors or Elements of the Associational Process.

1. Communication (Giddings, *Principles*, 102-16; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 111 ff.; Cooley, *Human Nature*, 45-101; Shaler, *The Neighbor*, 36-40, 204 ff. ("conditions of the contacts of men"); Tarde, *Logique Sociale*, 323 (covenants); Payne, *Hist. of America*, I, 482, 484-86 (covenants of gods and men).
 - a. Meeting or encounter: a psycho-physical phenomenon (Giddings, *Principles*, 104-109; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 93 ff.; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 90-114; Tarde, *Logique Sociale*, 320; Shaler, *The Neighbor*, 260 ff., 295-98, 279-81, 290-93; Thomas, "Psychology of "Race-Prejudice," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 593-611; Guyau, *Non-Religion*, Part III, chap. i; Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, 60-71).
 - 1) Perception of unlikeness.
 - 2) Perception of likeness.
 - b. Imitation (Giddings, 109-16).
 - 1) Tends to assimilate and harmonize: custom-imitation and mode-imitation (Tarde, *Laws of Imitation*, Index at "Imitation"; *idem*, *Social Laws*, 11-67).
 - 2) Tends also to create antagonisms or rivalries of imitations: the logical "duel" and "invention" (Tarde, *Social Laws*, 68 ff.; *idem*, *Laws of Imitation*, Index).
 - 3) In the end it produces toleration, co-operation, and other social structures.
 - c. Development of sociability and personal ideas (Cooley, *Human Nature*, 45-101).
2. Fascination (Bryce, *Studies*, II, 9-10 (force of feeling of deference); Seeck, *Untergangs*, 215-18; Halsey, "Genesis of a Modern Prophet," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 310-28 (power of assurance, confidence, and self-assertion); Lee, *Cambridge Modern History*, III, 363 (the spell of Elizabeth); Payne, *Hist. of America*, II, 37-38 (how the chief gained ascendancy); Conway, "Is Parliament a Mere Crowd?" in *Nineteenth Century*,

LVII, 898-911; Tarde, *L'Opinion et la Foule* (2d ed., 1904), 159 ff.; *idem*, *Essais et Melanges* (foules et sectes); Le Bon, *The Crowd*, 133-60 (leaders of crowds and their means of persuasion); Sighele, *Psychologie des Sectes*, 71 ff.).

3. Intimidation (Addams, *Democracy and Social Ethics*, 33).

III. Laws of the Associational Process (Giddings, *Principles*, 400-19; Ross, *Social Control*, 325-49).

A. Laws of the Psychic or Volitional Process.

1. Laws of imitation (with Giddings, 400-401; compare Cooley, 47 ff., and Ross, *Foundations*, 94, on the *limits* of imitation).
 - a. Imitations spread in geometrical progression (Tarde, *Laws of Imitation*, 20).
 - b. Imitations are refracted by their media (Tarde, *Laws of Imitation*, 22).
2. Laws of the social choice of social values.
 - a. First law or "law of preferences among ends to be achieved"; dependent upon the following *elements* and *criteria* of the ideal good:
 - 1) Personal force or virtue in the original sense.
 - 2) Happiness with utility as the criterion: the hedonistic or utilitarian ideal.
 - 3) Integrity: meaning "wholeness" of pleasure, of power, and of character.
 - 4) Self-realization.

These elements and criteria are subjective; and their influence decreases in the order above given; "but if mental and moral evolution continues, the higher ideals must become increasingly influential" (Giddings, 403, 408).

- b. Second law or law of combination and means:
 - 1) Populations with simple interests make conservative choices.
 - 2) Populations with varied and inharmoniously combined interests make radical choices.
 - 3) Populations with many varied and harmoniously combined interests make consistently progressive choices.

B. Laws of the Limitation of the Psychic Process by the Physical Process (Giddings, 412-19; especially Ross, *Social Control*, 338-49).

1. Law of selection: artificial selection is governed by subjective value (see Ross's analysis of the process).
2. Law of survival: survival is governed by organic and subjective utility.

This law formulates objective physical conditions to which the social choice of the subjective values must conform. Is it true that society may "increase" the diversity or differentiation of the environment, but cannot "prevent" it? (Compare Giddings, 413; with Leslie Stephen, in *Contemp. Review*, LXIV, No. 2, August, 1893; Simon Patten, *Social Forces*, 12-17; Ward, *Applied Sociology*, 130 ff., 293, 123, 129, and Index; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 171-84).

IV. The Evolution of Desires Through the Development of Social Values.

A. Ross's Theory of the Relation of Such Values to Desires (*Social Control*, 325-37).

1. Evolution of values.
 - a. Spontaneous generation of values: "reciprocal suggestion and transfusion of feeling" through intercourse; convention.
 - b. Influence of the élite, of superior individuals (Ross, *op. cit.*, 328 ff., 347-49).
 - c. The force of tradition.
2. Control through social values (Ross, *op. cit.*, 330 ff., 338 ff.).
 - a. Selection and preservation of qualities and ideals.
 - b. Rejection and depreciation of qualities and ideals.

B. Examples of the Products of Association: That is, of Social Values and Desires.

1. Desire for the pleasures of association or sociability: the meaning of play?
 - a. Among animals (Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 21-31, 42 (squirrels), 44 (prairie dogs), 45-46 (hares), 54-55;

- Groos, *Play of Animals*; Giddings, *Principles*, 116-17; Espinas, *Sociétés Animales*).
- b. Among men (Kropotkin, 90 ff. (savages); Cooley, *Human Nature*, 45 ff. (the infant); Giddings, *Principles*, 117 ff.).
2. Desire for approbation of public opinion and its various manifestations (Cooley, *Human Nature*, 179-321).
- a. The social self (Cooley, 166, 171, 177-78).
- b. Recognition by others: ambition (Cooley, 170); vanity (*idem*, 203-205); independence (*idem*, 206-207).
- c. Selfishness (Cooley, 182-83).
- d. Honor and courage (Cooley, 207 ff.); controlling force of honor among the Arabs (Hogarth, *Nearer East*, 260); high personal character dependent upon public opinion and group honor (Ross, *Foundations*, 320-21; Schreiner, "Stray Thoughts on South Africa," in *Fortnightly Review*, July, 1896. See also Gulick, *Evolution of Japanese*; and Munro, *Med. Civ.*, 743-45).
- e. Pride (Cooley, 201; Tarde, *La Logique Sociale*, 327).
- f. Hatred and sympathy: the origin (Shaler, *The Neighbor*, 22-27, 264, 269).
3. Desire to preserve the social order.
- a. Illustrated by Durkheim's law of suicide: "Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of the social groups to which the individual belongs" (Durkheim, *Le Suicide*, 223). Those firmly held in the bonds of family or group rarely commit suicide (*idem.*, 228. Cf. Dumont, *Depopulation et Civilisation*, 121; Greef, in *A. J. S.*, IX, 76 ff.).
- b. Illustrated by the causes of the rise and decline of the evils of the tribal spirit (Shaler, *The Neighbor*, 260-336, especially 280, 303, 307-36).
- c. Illustrated by the relaxation of conduct among half-breeds (Schreiner, in *Fortnightly Review*, July, 1896; Ross, *Foundations*, 320-21).

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Ross, *Social Control*, 225-37, 338-49; *idem*, *Foundations*, 4, 5, 320-21, 376-78; Giddings, *Principles*, 400-19, 100-24; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 93 ff.; Tarde, *Laws of Imitation*, Index; *idem*, *Social Laws*, 68 ff.;

idem, *Logique Sociale*, chap. iv; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 88-114 (sociability among savages); Groos, *Play of Animals*; Thomas, "Psychology of Race-Prejudice," in *A. J. S.*, IX, 593, 611, an excellent article bearing on the general subject of the evolution of association; Roberty, "Le Materialisme Hist. ou Economique," in *Annales de l'Inst.*, VIII, 247, 251, 256; Patten, *Social Forces*, 12 ff.; *idem*, in *Annals*, III, 129 ff.; Tarde, *Inter-Psychology*; The Interplay of Human Minds; Dumont, *Depopulation et Civilisation*, 121-22 (demoralizing effects of contact of low races with civilized).

SECTION XVII. DOMINATION AND EXPLOITATION.

I. Definitions and Principles.

1. Meaning of "domination" as a generic name of a complex social process
2. Ross's definition of exploitation: "Any profiting of one section of society at the expense of other sections which would disappear if the sections came to be approximately equal in intelligence, organization, leadership, and physical strength."
 - a. Query: May there be exploitation of one individual by another individual; as there is (according to the definition) exploitation of class by class?
 - b. Query: Are there inequalities of income and property which are not true forms of exploitation?

II. Kinds or Species of Exploitation as Differentiated by Ross.

1. Of offspring by parents (Sewall, "Child Labor in the U. S." in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor*, No. 52, pp. 528-32; see also *Bulletin*, No. 62 (1906); Spargo, *Bitter Cry of the Children*; and University Card Catalogue at "Child Labor").
2. Of women by men (Wallace, *Malay Archipelago*, I, 43).
3. Of poor by rich (Blackie, *Scottish Highlanders*, 77-81, monopoly of kelp by the lairds; Kovalewsky, *Mod. Customs*, 215 ff., exploitation of peasants; Clark, "Labor Conditions in Java," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor*, No. 58, pp. 933 ff.).
4. Of the smaller number by the larger number.
5. Of the industrious by the leisured (Payne, *Hist. of Am.* II, 21-2, 52-53, 55-56, 57-60).
6. Of the ignorant by the intelligent.
7. Of the (physically) weaker by the (physically) stronger.

8. Of the unorganized by the organized.
 9. Of those who compete by those who combine.
 10. Of the just and sympathetic by the unjust and unsympathetic.
 11. Of the laity by the priests (Abbott, *Religious Life in America*, 127 and note 1).
 12. Of the governed by the rulers (Johnson, *Exploitation of Colonies*, 31 ff., *passim*; Hildebrand, *Recht und Sitte*, 145-49; Payne, *History of America*, II, 54-56, feudalism in ancient Mexico; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 200, 230, 236; Fustel de Coulanges, *Inst. Pol.*, III, 350-53, 390-91, exploitation by the missus, IV, 24, 31-33, 577; Kent, *Hist. of Hebrew People*, I, 98; Roberts, *Anthracite Coal Communities*, 279-81, 316-42; Seeck, *Untergangs*, I, 318, 392-94, 404-406, II, new taxes; Arnold, *Roman Provincial Administration*, 26-28, 73-85, 98-99, 181-82, 240).
 13. Of less capable by the more capable: note how the new invention, or acquisition, or other new good becomes, at first, a new means of exploitation.
- III. Ross's Laws of Exploitation.
1. "Other things being the same, exploitation will be more open, ruthless, and stubborn between the unlike than between the like" (compare his *Social Control*, 25; and his *Foundations*, 286).
 2. "A close-knit group animated by a class-consciousness and spirit will be more ruthless in exploitation than a more loose collection of individuals will be" (compare his *Social Control*, 71, 75, 86, 346, and *Foundations*, 288-89).
 3. "Different sections of society differ in original disposition to exploit" (see *Foundations*, 286-87).
 4. "The will to exploit lasts as long as the power to exploit" (compare Kidd, *Social Evolution*, 172-76; with Sombart, *Socialism*, 109-10).
 5. "Whatever equalizes classes in respect to intelligence, organization, numbers, economic strength, physical strength, etc., narrows the power of one to exploit the other" (cf. Taine, *Ancient Régime*, Book IV, chap. iii; Ward, *Pure Sociology*, 208-209; Strong, *Social Progress* (1904); Dawson, *South America*).

6. "The formation of a population element neither exploiting nor exploited is apt to yield a body of opinion sympathetic with the exploited and critical of the exploiters. The larger and the more influential this body of neutrals the more exploitation must become attenuated and disguised" (see Gumprowicz, *Outlines of Sociology*; Commons, *Trade Unionism* (on public opinion); Day, "Experience of the Dutch with Tropical Labor," in *Yale Review*, IX, 61 ff., on Dekker's "Max Havelaar").
7. "Domination from without tends to suppress infra-social exploitations."
8. "Clandestine exploitation outlasts open exploitation and superstition and fraud are fused as props after force has ceased to be available."
9. "Opportunities for clandestine exploitation multiply as social relations become more involved and co-operation more complex and far-reaching" (see Jenks, *Report on English and Dutch Colonies*, 143).

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Abbott, *Religious Life in America*, 127; Fustel de Coulanges, *Institutions Pol.*, I, 295-309, 463-70 (slight exploitation of Gauls by Germans), II, 48-57, 276-305 (later Roman slavery), III, 90-91, 240, IV, 532-83 (exploitation when public authority is weak); Sombart, *Socialism*, 108-10 (class exploitation); Kidd, *Social Evolution*, 172-76 (to be compared with the passage from Sombart); Clark, "Labor Conditions in Philippines," in *Bulletin of Bu. of Labor*, No. 58, pp. 870-72 (coolie contract-labor); Jenks, *Report on English and Dutch Colonies*, 3, 4; Keller, *Homeric Society*, 278-81, 293-94; Weyl, "Labor Conditions in Mexico," in *Bulletin of Bu. of Labor*, No. 38, pp. 27-30, 49-52; Dawson, *South American Republics*, II, 64, 242, 249; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 200, 230, 236; Prutz, *Kulturgeschichte der Kreuzzüge*, 334-35, 327-28; Ferrero, *Militarism*, 76-78, 127-28, 131, 141-42, 162-63, 296, 144-45, 147-49, 156-57, 212-13, 298-99; *Die Grossstadt*, 18-19; Ames, "Labor Conditions in Porto Rico," in *Bulletin of Bu. of Labor*, No. 34, p. 386; Cairnes, *Slave Power*, 64-106; Ireland, *The Far Eastern Tropics*, 173 (exploitation by Dutch East India Company), 111 (oppressive taxation in Malay States); articles in *Independent*, 1902, 1903, on exploitation of Philippines; Hopkins, *India*, 222; Strong, *Social Progress: A Year-Book* (1904), on Latin American politics; Munro, *Mediaeval Civilization*, 39-46 (tax-dodgers of 4th century); Dill, *Roman Society in Last Century of Western Empire*, 218-31; Kent, I, 183, 198, III, chaps. ii, iv; Hildebrand, 39-42, 145-52; Wallace, *Malay Archipelago*, I, 276-87 (how the Rajah took the census), 307-308, 453-56, 143, 149-50, II, 6-8; Hobson, *Imperialism*, 228-37, 253-54, 260-304; *Cambridge Mod. Hist.* III, 77, *passim*; Johnson, *Exploitation of Colonies*; Waltmann, *Politische Anthropologie*, 196-99.

SECTION XVIII. DOMINATION AND FORCIBLE ASSIMILATION.

I. Nature of Forcible Assimilation.

1. Its differentiation from exploitation.
2. Its varying motives.
 - a. Openly selfish.
 - b. Ostensibly beneficent (see *Natives of South Africa*).
3. Its methods.
 - a. Direct or indirect.
 - b. Coercive or attractive.

II. Forms of Domination or Forcible Assimilation.

1. Of parents over children (Hearn, *Aryan Household*, 91-93, 97; Howard, *Matrimonial Institutions*, I, chap. i, and the literature there cited).
2. Of men over women (Caird, *Morality of Marriage*, 41-50, 92-97, 193-211; Gulick, *Evolution of the Japanese*, 55-56; Keller, *Homeric Society*, 220-21; Payne, II, 8-9; Howard, as above cited).
3. Of the patriarch or chief over members of house, clan, or tribe (Payne, *America*, II, 37-38; Hildebrand, *Recht und Sitte*; Kent, *Hist. of the Hebrew People*, I, 183; I *Samuel*, viii, 11-18).
4. Of the fighting class over the industrial (Payne, II, 20-22, 36-37; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 162-63; Gulick, 53-58; Fustel de Coulanges, *Transformation*, 683-89; Salter, *The New Militarism* (1899), 93-4).
5. Of conquerors over the conquered (Bryce, *Studies*, I, 9, 13, 14, 26; *Die Grossstadt*, 9-13; Jenks, *Report on Eng. and Dutch Colonies*, 136-37; Keller, *Homeric Society*, 248 ff.; Hopkins, *India Old and New*, 222, 225, 247-48, 290-92).
6. Of the stronger ally, person, class, or people over the weaker (Bryce, *Studies*, I, 1-9; Greef, in *A. J. S.*, X, 657; Keller, 248 ff.; Giddings, in *A. J. S.*, X, 173).
7. Of the state over subjects (Keller, 248 ff.).

III. Examples of the Forcible Assimilation of Peoples.

1. Hebrew example (Riggs, *Hist. of Jewish People*, chap. ii; *Book of Maccabees*).
2. Roman example (Arnold, *Provincial Administration*, 7-39, 134, *passim*; Renan, V, 189 ff.).
3. Indian tribal example: forcible assimilation for tribute (Payne, II, 2, 3).

4. Russian examples.
 - a. Case of Poland.
 - b. Case of Finland.
 - c. Case of the Jews.
 - d. Case of Georgia (Ular, "Revival of Georgia," in *Contemp. Review* (1905), LXXXVIII, 21-35).
5. German examples.
 - a. Case of Alsace.
 - b. Case of Denmark (Warming, "The North Schleswic Question," in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 289-335).
6. American examples.
 - a. Case of the Indians.
 - b. Case of the Filipinos (Clark, "Labor Conditions in the Philippines," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor*, No. 58, 799-800, *passim*).
 - c. Case of the Hawaiians (Commissioner of Labor, "Report on Hawaii," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor* (1903), No. 47, pp. 791-94).

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- II, 102-104; Novicow, *Les Luttes*, 13-17, 438-45, 331-34, 453-59; Tarde, *L'Opposition Universelle*, 1 ff., 301 ff.).
- II. Class Struggle (Schmoller, II, 542; Fustel de Coulanges, *Institutions*, I, 27, 31, 36, III, 92-95, 240, IV, 579, 630-31, 634-35, 682; Hildebrand, *Recht und Sitte*, 89-94; Maine, *Lectures on Early Hist. of Institutions*, 151, 158; Seeböhm, *Eng. Village Community*, 321; Schaper, "Sectionalism in South Carolina," 429-34; Clark, *Labor Conditions in Australia*, 15-16; "Natural History of Party," in *Yale Review*, May, 1893, pp. 74-82; Ross, *Foundations*, 272-90; or the same in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, XVI, 549-62; Kriechn, "Eng. Popular Uprisings," in American Hist. Ass., *Report*, 1893, pp. 151-61; *idem*, *Eng. Rising in 1450* (Strassburg, 1892); Riggs, *Hist. of Jewish People*, 109-29 (strife of Pharisees and Sadducees); Ensor, *Mod. Socialism*, 10-11, 114-34, 168-69; Bryce, *Studies*, I, 179-82, 238-39; Strong, *Social Progress*, 1904, pp. 194, 197-99; Pearson, *National Life*, 51-54; Brooks Adams, in Bigelow, *Centralization and the Law* (1906), *Lectures*, I, II; Waltmann, *Politische Anthropologie*, 194; *Die Grossstadt*, 24, 28-29).
- III. Competition (Mills; *The Struggle for Existence* (1904); Seligman, *Principles of Economics*, 139-52, 139 (bibliography); Cooley, *Human Nature*, 232-61, especially 257; Ward, *Dynamic Sociology*, I, 573, 594, II, 578; *idem*, *Pure Sociology*, 175, 489, 511, 551, 568; Dealey and Ward, 87, 299; Giddings, *Principles*, 136, 399).
- IV. Emulation (Cooley, *Human Nature*, 262-82).

SECTION XX. STRATIFICATION: REFERENCES.

- I. General References (Payne, *America*, II, 68, 24-34; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 135, 155-57, 218, 220, 289-91; Waltmann, chap. vii, 194-211, 179-86; Guerrero, *Genesis del Crimen en Mexico*; Moran, "Ethics of Wealth," in *A. J. S.*, VI, 824-27; Vincent, in *A. J. S.*, IX, 741, 749, 753; Hopkins, *India*, 172, 333; Eleutheropolis, *Soziologie*, 86-90; Grosscup, in *McClure's* (Feb., 1905), on corporate ownership; Allen, "Sanitation and Social Progress," in *A. J. S.*, VIII; Cairnes, *Slave Power*, chaps. ii, iii, v; Veblen, "The Barbarian Status of Women," in *A. J. S.*, IV; Gumplowicz, *Outlines*, 132-36, 163-65; Simmel, *Soziale Differenzierung*; Munro, *Mediaeval*

Civilization, 29-30; Addams, *Democracy and Social Ethics*, 147-49, 168; *idem*, *Newer Ideals of Peace*; Spencer, *Professional Institutions*; Kovalewsky, 124, 125, 146; Ghent, *Mass and Class*, chaps. iii. iv.

- II. Differentiation (Ross, *Foundations*, Index at "Differentiation"; Addams, *Democracy and Social Ethics*, 14-19, 31-32, 63-64, 115-16, 122, 147-49, 167-75, 207; Abbott, *Religious Life*, 350; Fustel de Coulanges, *Institutions*, I, 9-15, 306, 225, 277-78, II, 15-18, 145-49, 253-59, 293, 289-90, 300-302, 324-28, 344, 450-52, 454-58, III, 17-24, 230-31, IV, 62, 64, 66, 339, 466; Kent, *History of Hebrew People*, I, 91, 196-200; Milioukov, *Essais*, 228-36, 259-65, 267-68; Kropotkin, *Mutual Aid*, 139, 218; *New York Labor Bulletin* (1905), on "Judicial Decisions Relating to Labor," 184; McMaster, *Social and Industrial Rights* (Western Reserve Chapter D. A. R., 1903), 33-35; Weyl, "Labor Conditions in Mexico," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor* (1902), No. 38, pp. 17-18; Clark, "Labor Conditions in Australia," in *Bulletin of Bureau of Labor* (1905), No. 56, pp. 11-12; Munro, *Mediaeval Civilization*, 20-21; Keller, *Homeric Society*, 97-99, 145-49, 181-85, 260-62, 267-269, 277-78; Hobson, *Imperialism*, 140-42; Schaper, "Sectionalism in South Carolina," 277-80; Decugis, in *Revue Int. de Sociologie* (1894), II, 508; Kovalewsky, *Mod. Customs*, 104, 99-100, 124-125, 146; Dill, *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*, 126-27, 161-66, 190, 194, 211-16, 218-25; Vincent, in *A. J. S.*, IX, 741-42; Gulick, *Evolution of the Japanese*, 53-56, 120-21, 165-66, 259, 275; Riggs, *Hist. of Jewish People*, II, 117, 227; Bryce, *Studies*, I, 3, 67-70, 256-57, 264-65, 269, 282-86, II, 19; Bagehot, *Physics and Politics*, 143-44; Seeck, *Untergangs*, I, 3, 32-35; Gubernatis, "Social Clases in Italy," in *Atlantic*, XCIV (1904), 322-33; Seebohm, *Greek Tribal Society*, 102-106, 114-20, 122; Schmoller, *Grundriss*, Part III, 546-47; Nieboer, 364-87, 405-408; Zenker, *Die Gesellschaft*, I, 174-76, II, 110-117; Hildebrand, *Recht und Sitte*, 38-39, 42, 81-82, 89-91, 93, 126-127, 145-52; Hopkins, *India*, 184, 186; Ghent, *Mass and Class*, chap. iii; Joyce, *Social History of Anc. Ireland*, I, chap. v, 192-95, 222-23, 237-40, 440-51, 459-63; Kelley, *Government or Human Evolution*, 335-60; Blackmar, *Elements*, 299-309; Dobschütz, *Christian Life in the Primitive Church*, 189-90,

206, 242, 281-82, 285-86; Arnold, *Provincial Administration*, 171; Giddings, in *A. J. S.*, X, 173; *idem*, *Inductive Sociology*, 235-45; *idem*, *Desc. and Hist. Soc.*, 526 ff., 186 ff.; *idem*, *Principles*, 71 ff., 124 ff.; Ward, *Outlines*, 262-93; *idem*, *Applied Sociology* (1906); *idem*, "Social Differentiation and Social Integration," in *A. J. S.*, VIII, 721-45: from *Annales de l'Institut Internat. de Sociologie*, IX.

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